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Allies Still to Aid Finns; Reds Try Circling City; Nazi Offer to Rumania

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 28, 1940

Reich Guarantee for Oil and Wheat Reported

Allied Aid to Finland "will continue" Premier Daladier told a French parliamentary committee.

In Finland, Norwegian dispatches said that the Finnish forces in the far north were continuing their retreat beyond Nautsi, which they had reached yesterday, under incessant air attacks by the Russians. In the south the Russians were reported to be attempting to encircle Viborg, making full use of the newly captured strategic island of Koivisto, although the Finns claim to hold sufficient points on the coast to sweep the bay of Viborg with their guns. The main fighting appeared to be at points seven miles south of Viborg as far as Lake Ayrapaa, 25 miles to the east, the Finns stubbornly resisting and continuing their attempts to strike at Russian communications and troop concentrations. [Details: Page 6.]

In the Air, Netherlands antiaircraft batteries were in action almost all night firing at unidentified foreign warplanes. The Germans charge British scouting expeditions with this breach of neutrality.

A German offer to Rumania—the Reich to guarantee Rumania's borders in return for Rumanian increases in oil and wheat shipments—was reported from Bucharest by the Associated Press. The report could not be independently confirmed. It was also reported that the Reich was attempting to obtain reduction of Rumania's mobilized forces, which hold some 1,400,000 men under arms with 200,000 additional reservists scheduled to be called up March 1.

Sea warfare reports were limited to details of a German aerial attack on four British trawlers. Machine-gun fire drove off one attacker; damage to trawlers was undisclosed.

Welles En Route to Meet Hitler and Ministers

ROME (AP)—Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, left early today for Zurich, Switzerland, en route to Germany to meet with Adolf Hitler and the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, on his fact-finding tour of Europe as President Roosevelt's personal emissary.

The American envoy also will confer with Field Marshal Hermann Göring during his two-day stay in Berlin before going on to Paris and London.

Food Costs Drop 2.8 Per Cent in U. S. Cities

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Labor Department reported yesterday that food costs dropped 2.8 per cent from Sept. 15 to Dec. 15 in 32 large cities. Living costs for families of wage earners and low-salaried workers declined six-tenths of 1 per cent. Rises in clothing, fuel, light, and house furnishings partially offset the decline in food, which resulted from lower meat and sugar prices.

Roosevelt Says Canal Defenses Must Be Doubled

ABOARD U. S. S. LANG AT SEA (AP) (Via Wireless)—President Roosevelt headed for home today aboard the cruiser Tuscaloosa after telling newsmen the Panama Canal defense must be doubled. He said that doubling the present number of planes and guns defending the canal is necessary for long-range defense, and that such a program contemplates defense operations extending, if necessary, throughout Central America and as far south as Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela.

Dewey's Name Filed for Nebraska Primaries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Thomas E. Dewey, candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, has entered the Nebraska preferential primaries, to be held on April 9, it was announced by J. Russell Sprague, his campaign manager, today. Nearly 3,000 petitions bearing Mr. Dewey's name were placed on file at the Nebraska State Capitol, the fourth State in which Mr. Dewey's name has been entered in Presidential primaries. Mr. Dewey will speak in Lincoln, Neb., on March 6.

Dewey places New Deal staff at foot of recovery class: Page 2.

N. J. Court Upholds Denial of Milk License

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Refusal of the State Milk Control Board to reissue a dealer's license to May's Dairy, Inc., of Bayonne, was declared by the State Supreme Court today to be "entirely justified." The Board declined the license for the 1938-39 fiscal year unless the company paid fines and penalties of $950 imposed for alleged violation of price regulations.

Red Cross Supplies for Poland Run Blockade

WASHINGTON (AP)—An American Red Cross official told the House Foreign Affairs Committee today that his organization had succeeded in getting $80,000 worth of medical supplies and clothing through the British blockade for distribution in Poland.

Antarctic Mountain Area Mapped From Air

WASHINGTON (AP)—The aerial mapping of a 100-mile strip of newly discovered land in the Pacific quadrant south of Cape Horn was reported to the Navy today by the Government's Antarctic expedition. From a naval seaplane Lieutenant George Dufek, naval flier, also charted new mountains east of the area discovered a day earlier by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, expedition leader. A score of mountain peaks rose 3,500 to 4,000 feet high.

France Seeks How to Knit Farm, Trade, and War

PARIS (AP)—The French Cabinet met for 2½ hours today to study decree legislation to align the national economic and agricultural structure with the war effort. Another session was scheduled for Thursday.

New York Senate Debates Installment on Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Senate today had before it the Todd bill to permit the State's emergency 1 per cent income tax to be paid in two installments, on April 15 and June 15, instead of in one lump sum. The measure was passed by the Assembly yesterday.

Railroads Gain Public Favor In Their Struggle to Survive

This is the ninth in a series of personal interviews with leading American businessmen being presented weekly in The Christian Science Monitor, bringing into focus the contributions that oft-criticized business has made and is making to the national welfare. Today's interview is with John Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads.

By Harold Fleming

Strange as it may seem, the American railroads today are among the few American industries not under increasing political pressure. As a group they have been America's political whipping boy for 50 years. Yet today, while the heat is on the utilities, the steel industry, petroleum, the fluid milk business, and the life insurance companies, the railroad industry is comparatively free from political sniping, and is even able occasionally to muster political support for bills favoring its economic health.

Meet Mr. Pelley

The reason for this, however, seems to be that the railroads are so obviously in trouble that nobody is politically afraid of them any more. The worry is how to keep them alive. The feeling seems to be that it is unsportsmanlike to kick an industry that is down.

Nevertheless, the railroads' streamlined trains go pelting across the American countryside at speeds

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Climax Is Seen Near on Change In Labor Board

Both sides in House cheer attack on personnel—Move is made to force Norton report.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 — The nonpartisan applause that broke out from sections of both sides of the House yesterday when Representative Eugene E. Cox (D) of Georgia launched an attack on the present membership of the National Labor Relations Board, was only one incident among many indicating that the fight to amend the Labor Act at this session of Congress is approaching a climax.

On Feb. 23 the House unanimously voted an additional $50,000 to the special Smith Committee which for 10 weeks has been investigating the Board. The Board itself, it is pointed out, governs the relationship of some 300,000 employers and their 17,000,000 workers in enforcing the law under which union membership has increased from an estimated 4,000,000 to perhaps 8,000,000 or 9,000,000.

Behind the scenes, the five-man Smith Committee, whose chairman is grave, judicial Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, is trying to bring out an interim report containing proposed changes in the law. For the moment the point of pressure is within this Committee, composed as it is of two Republicans, believed to be eager for drastic modifications, two New Dealers, understood to oppose all but minor changes, and Mr. Smith himself, who wants changes, but at the moment wants most of all a unanimous report.

Up to Democrats

However, it is learned authoritatively, that if Mr. Smith cannot get his unanimous report, he will report out a three-man majority report with the aid of two Republicans, and let the two New Dealers, Representative Abe Murdock of Utah and Arthur D. Healey of Massachusetts, hand in a minority report.

The chances of passing amendments modifying the Wagner Act at this session depend to a great degree on whether unanimity can be secured in the Smith Committee. In any event the Smith proposals must leap the following hurdles:

1. It must clear through the regular House Labor Committee, under the terms of the resolution instituting the inquiry. This Committee, whose chairman is Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, is not disposed to act on a "preliminary" report in any case, and if this were a 3-to-2 affair, it would almost certainly hold it up.

May Force Committee to Act

2. It must get a discharge petition to blast the report out of the Norton Committee provided it is held up there. Such a petition can be circulated 30 days after legislation is referred to a committee. The Cox declaration yesterday, and increasingly frequent protests heard from the floor against the failure of the Norton Committee to reach any affirmative action on its own account in the simultaneous hearings it is holding on the Wagner Act, have persuaded many that the discharge petition would be successful.

Presidential Hopefuls Talk Things Over

Wide World

'Well, Boys, We Can at Least Be Friends'

Left to right: Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan; Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana; Vice-President Garner (D) of Texas; Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio.

G. O. P. Victories in Ohio Said to Indicate Trend

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Republican victory in both of Ohio's two special congressional elections yesterday increased the belief here that the 1940 presidential election will see a Republican trend and a reduction in present overwhelming Democratic majorities in Senate and House and perhaps, though not necessarily, a presidential victory.

Approached from the broadest standpoint there are points of agreement among political observers of all shades of opinion here as to the forthcoming election. This range of agreement is arrived at by politicians and writers who may ardently differ among themselves in their sympathies but who unite on certain generalizations. The range of this agreement is surprisingly broad, in view of the fact that the uncertainty of the present presidential race, so far as candidates go, is almost unprecedented.

The Ohio result has helped to crystalize some of these beliefs. J. Harry McGregor (R) has just defeated Byron B. Ashbrook (D) in the Seventeenth Congressional District in Ohio, which has been Democratic since 1930 and Mrs. Frances Payne Bolton (R) widow of the former Representative has defeated former Representative Anthony A. Fleger (D) by the big majority of 10,500 votes. So far as the results go in Ohio, which is one of the barometric political states, the result supports the thesis of a "Republican trend."

While some Washington observers would disagree with almost any one of the following conclusions they are set down as a probable consensus of majority political thinking on each point at the present time:

1. **Republican Trend:** The New Deal high-water mark in Congress came in the 1936 landslide. The 1938 congressional election showed a reversal after an interrupted series of Democratic victories going back to 1930, and raised the Republican percentage in the House from 20 to 39. The Democratic majority is still vast: 261 Democrats to 104 Republicans. A predicted continuation of the "trend" would boost Republican votes in 1940 and reduce Democratic votes.

2. Whoever wins the Presidency in November, the Democrats will still control the Senate. This fact is often forgotten. A Republican President, if elected, must contend with this situation. Senators sit for six years, which means that only 32 are now up for re-election, of whom 23 are Democrats, seven Republicans, and two of minor parties. Theoretically, the Republicans might win every one of these contests, which would give them a two-vote Senate majority. Actually, at least six and perhaps a dozen of the contests will go against them because the seats are in the traditionally Democratic South. This situation is modified by the fact that many Southern Democrats are anti-New Deal.

3. The New Deal is on dead-center at the present time. Though it has large paper majorities, it is either unable or unwilling to push forward its program of new social and economic legislation, thereby alienating such a left wing leader as John L. Lewis, Congress of Industrial Organizations head.

4. Congress is waiting for the election to take it off dead-center or, to vary the metaphor, to put wind in its sails for a new tack. Some observers, however, visualize alternatives that may continue the present period of uncertainty and drifting even after the election: In case a Democrat is elected, the "Republican trend" might reduce Democratic majorities in Congress; while in the case of a Republican President, there would still be the nominal Democratic majority in the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

European War Held Opening Of Great Social Revolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 28—Wars in Europe and Asia and their effect on the world social order were brought strongly under the gaze of delegates representing more than 25 denominations here today and last night when they met to plan a Christian course of action for American churches in the present crisis.

Dr. Roswell D. Barnes, Associate General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, who has just returned home from a special good-will mission on behalf of American churches to religious leaders in the warring nations, speaking before the conference today, described the war in Europe as the beginning of a great social revolution that will result in the revision of European social systems. He declared his view was shared by competent observers, both American and European.

Dr. Barnes' review followed an appeal by John Foster Dulles, prominent New York lawyer who was a member of the American delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1918, to the churches to exert the full strength of their influence to modify the "sovereignty system," both economic and political, of the nations of the world as a vital step toward international peace on a just basis.

First Incident

"One cannot understand the situation if he sees the war only in terms of international politics," Dr. Barnes said. "Competent observers, both European and American, feel that the war may be the first incident in a great social revolution. Unless one sees the horizontal divisions cutting across national lines as well as the vertical divisions between the states, he does not have an adequate picture of warring Europe."

No country is immune from the various social doctrines of today,

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Kenney to Succeed Dean In State Conservation Post

Raymond J. Kenney, career man of 22 years' service in State conservation work, will be named to succeed Ernest J. Dean, resigned State Commissioner of Conservation, next Wednesday, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today.

Mr. Dean gave up his post yesterday, 24 hours before he was to face ouster proceedings on charges arising out of an investigation of the administration of funds appropriated for repair of hurricane damage. The Commissioner stated his health would not permit an adequate defense.

The Governor's announcement followed a conference with Mr. Kenney, who is director of the State Divisions of Parks and Recreation in the Department of Conservation.

Inasmuch as Mr. Dean's resignation became effective today, Herbert W. Urquhart, of Georgetown, Secretary of the Department, will serve as Acting Commissioner until Mr. Kenney's appointment is confirmed by the Executive Council.

Mr. Kenney entered the State service 22 years ago as a $17-a-week clerk under the old Fish and Game Commission which preceded organization of the Department of Conservation. He advanced to become assistant to the chief warden, then to deputy chief warden, and finally chief warden.

Between 1931 and 1936 he served as Director of Fisheries and Game, and from 1936 to the 1939 reorganization of the Department by the Legislature, he served as business agent of the combined divisions of forestry and parks. Following the reorganization, he became Director of the Divisions of Parks and Recreation as well as business agent.

Wide World

Mrs. Frances P. Bolton

Cleveland woman elected Republican Representative from Ohio

Parties Even Up in Women Now in House

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Election of Mrs. Frances P. Bolton as Ohio's first congresswoman evens up the feminine balance in the House of Representatives between Republicans and Democrats.

From her home in Cleveland Mrs. Bolton announced today the return of her check from the United States Treasury for $10,000 which Congress, according to custom, had voted her as a widow of a member.

Back when the New Deal was having everything its own way, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, of Massachusetts, was the only woman on the Republican side of the aisle. From now until next November, at least, women in the Lower House will be divided 50-50 among the two parties.

From a high-water mark of nine back in 1930, the number of women in the House dropped to four after the 1938 elections, but is now back to six. Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway (D) of Arkansas continues to sit as the only woman in the Senate, having been re-elected twice after appointment to succeed her husband.

Mrs. Bolton is no stranger to Washington. Her husband, who passed on last fall, served in the House for 10 years. She is the mother of three grown sons.

The daughter of a Cleveland banker and granddaughter of Senator Henry B. Payne, Mrs. Bolton has the reputation of being one of the wealthiest hostesses in Washington. At her Wyoming Avenue home here, filled with flowers received daily from her Cleveland greenhouses, she entertains small carefully-chosen groups.

Through emissaries she contributed to many charities, chiefly in the fields of music and nursing.

Mrs. Bolton's friends here were surprised at her entrance into politics, since she has always shunned the public eye, but they interpret it as a part of her long-standing desire to put herself and money to use in the service of humanity.

The new congresswoman's campaign was largely run by others. She made only one formal campaign talk and spent much of the winter at her Palm Beach, Fla., home.

Mrs. Bolton held the distinction of being the only woman Vice-Chairman of the Republican Program Committee, which last week made its "guiding policy" report to the National Committee. She worked on a number of subcommittees in gathering "expressions of individual judgments" from Ohio Republicans.

World Is Invited By U. S. to Join In Postwar Plans

Red bombing of Finnish civilians: Is it a record of brutality in modern warfare?

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 28—The present Soviet attack on Finland is the first instance in history of a total war against the civil population conducted on a large scale.

Not even in Spain which had heretofore served as the example were so many planes used daily.

On several days the number of Soviet aircraft flying over Finland simultaneously has passed the thousand mark, and day after day cities, towns, and village in all parts of Finland from the southern coast to above the Arctic Circle are subjected to systematic bombing.

Except for Helsingfors, which for some reason the Russians have spared during the past few months, there is not one population center that has not been bombed.

The degree of destruction is naturally greatest in the war zone, where such open towns as Sortavala, Kajaani, and Rovaniemi have been partially destroyed.

Hardest hit outside the war area are the seaports of Hangoe, Abo Vaasa, the industrial centers of Tampere, Lahti, and the railway junction of Riihimaki.

Farm Homes Bombed

But though there are military objectives in all these places, the purely civilian quarters have also been bombed indiscriminately, apparently with the deliberate intention of demoralizing the civilian population.

If this is true, it shows an amazing ignorance of Finnish mentality on the invaders' part, for the effect has been to weld the country's unity more firmly.

But even less excusable are indiscriminate raids that have occurred on small country villages and isolated farmsteads—places where civilian evacuees are quartered. The rural district which suffers most from such attacks is the southern coast region.

Apparently the Soviet fliers returning to their Estonian bases from raids farther north merely dump any bombs they have left in their racks on any object that offers a convenient target.

As a result, the population in these areas has developed the habit of going into the forest at daybreak with food and blankets and staying there until after dark.

Borga Wrecked by Raids

The small town of Borga, 30 miles east of Helsingfors, is one of the favorite targets. Approximately one-third of it has been wiped out by successive raids. Soviet fliers apparently enjoy this kind of sport since there are no antiaircraft guns.

Driving by car through Southern Finland one sees the scars of bombing on all sides, sometimes in open fields far from any habitation. Returning from the front the other day I arrived in Lappeenranta, a small town 30 miles northwest of Viborg, 20 minutes after a bombing.

The sidewalks were piled with furniture, bedding, and household articles salvaged from the burning houses. I saw a housewife open her laundry drawer out on the sidewalk, and reach for a handkerchief, just as she had done for years in the privacy of her own home.

Finns Go Quietly to Shelters

After considerable hunting, we found at last a hotel that had not been destroyed, where we could order some breakfast, but not sooner was the food on the table than the air alarm again sounded

That day on the way to Helsingfors we had eight alarms in eight successive towns.

One of the most remarkable features of the air raid over Finland is the surprisingly small loss of human lives, despite the terrific amount of material damage, but this is due entirely to the disciplined manner in which the people, instead of standing out in the middle of the street and gazing—as they did in Spain— go immediately and quietly to the air raid shelters. Hysteria or panic are practically unknown.

Finns fall back farther in North: Page 6.

Finns Set Plane Loss Of Soviets at 521

By the Associated Press

Helsingfors, Feb. 28

Finnish sources announced today that 521 Russian planes have been shot down since the start of the war.

These sources estimated the total value of these planes at 2,500,000,000 Finnish marks ($42,500,000), or five times the the Finnish financial losses due to bombings.

Finnish arms loan of $40,000,000 sought of private investors in America.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—The United States, it was revealed today, has invited every government in the world to join in solving the problems of post-war reconstruction. Conversations between American diplomats and foreign governments over the world are under way in the interest of preventing the forces of autarchy, regimentation and economic totalitarianism from gaining control after the war.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced that his earlier conversations with neutrals are now being widened to include all nations.

The American objective is to do everything possible to make sure that the war, which seeks to end political totalitarianism, will be followed with a peace which will do away with economic totalitarianism.

And while the Department of State was giving new force and purpose to America's leadership in behalf of the ultimate peace, Congress was preparing to make some contribution to Finland's effort to win its war.

Finns Need Still More

The House of Representatives, concluding its debate over the proposal to enlarge the funds of the Export-Import Bank, is ready to give a decisive vote of approval to a $20,000,000 nonmilitary loan to Finland, but so urgent are the needs for munitions and defensive armaments that Finnish representatives have plans to float a private loan in the United States for another $40,000,000 which, they believe, would enable them to hold out against the Russians perhaps indefinitely or until Allied military assistance comes to their rescue.

Secretary Hull, in revealing that his memorandum inviting the views of the neutrals on postwar peace problems is now being delivered to all countries, reiterated that he has no intention to deal with immediate world conditions. He explained that the forces of peace and stability must be generally established, especially in the economic sphere, in order to maintain their strength against autarchy and economic totalitarianism.

Responses Favorable

Mr. Hull stated that the United States is not yet offering concrete proposals, but that specific plans would come later. He said that the immediate purpose is to get the ideas of all nations concerned through consultation with the foreign offices and that the responses to the conversations thus far had been wholly favorable

The Secretary of State foreshadowed in his memorandum to the neutrals Feb. 9 the possibility of extending his conversations to the belligerents and the non-neutrals. His action today gives effect to this forecast. The full text of Mr. Hull's Feb. 9 statement is being circulated to all American diplomats in order that it may be available to the world's foreign offices.

All Due to War

The pertinent paragraph of that memorandum reads:

"In view of the existing hostilities in many parts of the world, in view of the effect of such hostilities on the neutral nations of the world, and in view of the evident desire of all neutral nations for the eventual restoration of world peace on a sound and lasting basis for all nations, diplomatic conversations of an informal character have been commenced."

"These conversations are in the nature of premliminary inquiries relating to a sound international and economic system and at the same time worldwide reduction of armament. These conversations can of course be extended to belligerent nations insofar as they involve these two common problems of future peace.

The major intention of the American Government is to prevent the doctrines of economic nationalism from dominating the ultimate peace because the United States is convinced that the spread of such doctrines would have even more disastrous effects than those which followed the World War. It is Mr. Hull's hope that these conversations during the war will make possible an ultimate peace which will be both more secure and more prosperous than which grew out of the Versailles Treaty.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has indicated that it will sanction the floating of such a bond issue provided the Finnish Government is explicit in making clear the risk involved.

It is known that the Finns would not only be entirely frank in explaining to potential American investors the elements of danger in the investment, but would be prepared to go so far as to ask Americans to forgo all interest on a substantial part of the bond issue.

Education Held Cure for Unemployment

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28—Unemployment, the Nation's number one problem, demands a vigorous positive, long-range educational attack, declared John K. Norton, Teachers' College, Columbia, speaking before the American Association of School Administrators' convention here. Dr. Norton led the discussion on the Educational Policies Commission's latest report, "Education and Economic Well-Being in American Democracy."

"A positive attack on unemployment means training more boys and girls for the better-paid semi-skilled and highly skilled occupations, so that our productivity and total national income can rise," said Dr. Norton.

Among the recommendations in the report are increases in legal minimum education requirements throughout the country; better planned vocational guidance and training, based on accurate knowledge of labor needs; more scholarships for deserving and gifted but poor students; more consumer training in high schools and junior colleges.

Need of Training Told

"It is a fallacy to believe that there is only a fixed amount of technical and professional work to be done in this country," Dr. Norton said. "Each year we have tended to employ larger and larger numbers and percentages of highly trained workers. There is still a shortage of many types of goods and services which can be produced only by trained workers."

Education today is not effectively free, Dr. Norton believes, because of the large proportion of families whose incomes are too low to provide advanced education. It should be free, he said, in that those who can use additional training to their own and society's benefit should not be shut off from schooling by reason of slender finances.

In a statement declaring "that President Roosevelt's failure to act in support of public education seems out of accord with his social liberalism in other fields that prior to his day had not even been considered the prerogatives of government," the Legislative Commission of the National Education Association expressed approval of a report of President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Education. The report said that "unless the Federal Government participates in financial support of the schools and related services, several millions of children in the United States will be largely denied the educational opportunities that should be their birthright."

"Grave Disappointment"

The statement read to the convention for the National Education Association's Legislative Commission by Willard E. Givens, Executive Secretary of the N. E. A., said, "the President's inaction in behalf of public education in the face of the known need and the fact that nearly 1,000,000 children of elementary school age are not in school, is a matter of grave disappointment to everyone interested in the work of the public schools in our democracy.

"We are strongly of the opinion that action on the proposed legislation (Senate Bill 1305) should no longer be delayed," the statement of the Commission went on. "We urge the President to lend this measure his active support, to grant to public education an open and democratic consideration, and to secure as soon as possible the enactment of legislation in substantial agreement with the pending Senate bill. Such action will strengthen the fortresses of economic security, reinforce the bulwark of good government, give vitality to the national defense, and show abiding faith in the long future of American democracy."

Safety Education Reviewed

Safety education, the subject of the 1940 yearbook of the American Association of School Administrators, came in for full consideration, in a discussion led by Henry H. Hill, Superintendent of Schools, Lexington, Ky., and Chairman of the Association's Safety Commission.

In a speech on the obligation of the schools for safety education Mr. Hill said: "The primary aim of the schools is to produce good citizens. The schools therefore have a share—I do not say the entire responsibility—in any kind of education which produces good citizens."

Knowing how to behave in an age of speed, Mr. Hill considers an essential of good citizenship. He considers that elementary schools are on the whole doing a good job, but that it is high time the high schools came along. Driver training for older boys and girls is the core around which the work can be built, the school taking charge but the local community providing the funds and co-operation. "A safety illiterate is a person 16 years of age or older who does not know and practice common sense rules of safety," Mr. Hill declared.

Real Leisure Advocated

A fresh aspect of safety education was also brought out, "we walk fast or run, talk fast, read fast, continually rush, lest we might slow up, enjoy our family and friends, and make safety easier for all. Can't we make these streamlined machines—the car, the radio, telephone, and all the others—our servants?" he asked. "Their purpose is to give us leisure, and I respectfully submit there is absolutely no leisure and no real safety in hurrying."

In presenting the 1940 yearbook to the Association Mr. Hill concluded, "I speak the hope of the Safety Commission that its use may help to make thousands of Americans willing to live for America."

Mrs. Fisher Advises

Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, who is speaking on the Children's Crusade at several of the meetings, in a talk to the writers and editors of the educational press urged that youth be helped to examine evidence rather than accept flat statements. Mrs. Fisher further suggested that the eductaional press do not let itself "fall a victim as people in the literary world so constantly do, to whatever is the prevailing literary fashion."

From 1920 to 1930 sex seemed to be the literary fashion, she said, and from 1930 to 1940 the fashion changed to that of focusing on economic difficulties as the whole of life. "It is my contention that we are now literally obsessed with economic troubles, and cannot see—because the writers who now have the floor are those who limit their sympathies to people living in economic uncertainty—that a great many people living in economic difficulties yet have normal personalities and often manage to get a considerable amount of enjoyment out of life," she said.

Short on Gratitude

One effect of this "obsession" is that on our young people, Mrs. Fisher stated. As a member of the Youth Commission and concerned with surveys and other attempts to alleviate unemployment, she said she has been struck by the fact that none of the thousands of young people have expressed a word of appreciation or even recognition of what America does for its youth.

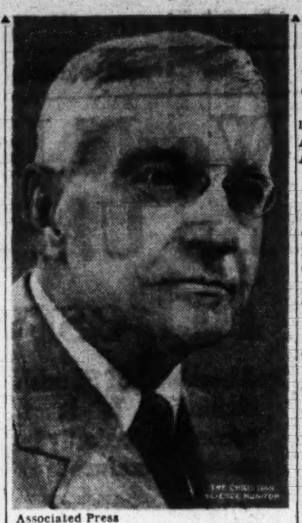
"They have difficulty in finding jobs or in finding jobs they like," she explained. "Therefore there is nothing in life for them. They never think of the fact that they are in complete safety, thanks to our magnificent political system, with our federation really succeeding; they never think of free schools, free libraries, free opportunities of many other kinds. And a deep desire on the part of adults to study and meet their needs, Mrs. Fisher finds. "They stand," she said, "forlorn and idle, with thousands of interesting, adventurous growth-possibilities all around them which it would pay them to do in any but the cash sense."

Dr. Phelps Honored

William Lyon Phelps received the 1940 American Education Award last night at the general session. In a tribute to this author and Professor Emeritus of English Literature, Yale University, Ben G. Graham, President of the American Association of School Administrators, said:

"As teacher and human being he has done much to change the university atmosphere from the traditional fear-gripped one to a friendly one of human beings interested in learning. Whether he lectures or writes he influences people to see good drama, to read good books, and to know why they are good. His following is recruited not only from undergraduate, alumni, and commencement groups. But from every walk of life, every class, type, and profession. We do well to honor him."

James A. Campbell, President of the Associated Exhibitors of the National Education Association, presented the award.

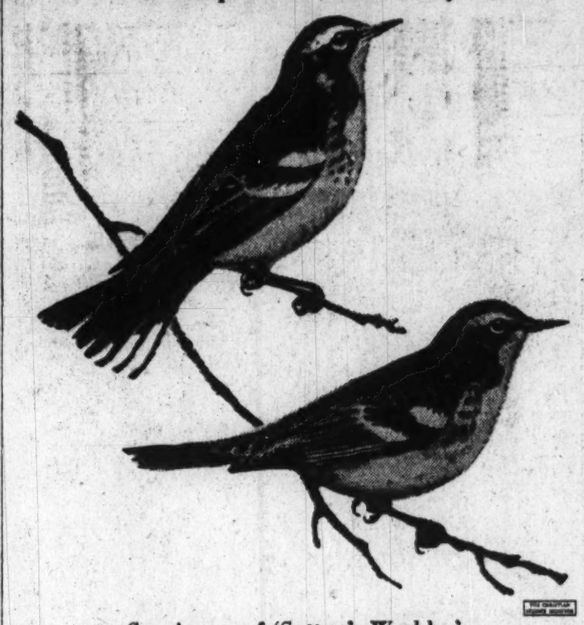


Associated Press

William Lyon Phelps

Professor Emeritus of English Literature of Yale University receives the American Education Award presented by the American Association of School Administrators for outstanding achievement in his profession.

Incompleted Discovery



Specimens of 'Sutton's Warbler'

But more must be identified before official classification among American species can be allowed.

Ornithologists Put on Alert By Lone Finds of Forest Bird

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—The new species of bird discovered by Karl W. Haller, ornithologist at Bethany College, W. Va., has been tentatively named "Sutton's Warbler" in honor of Dr. George Sutton of Cornell University. Whether or not this name will stick depends upon whether or not other birds like it can be found.

Dr. Haller, when on a walk in the woods of West Virginia, 12 miles south of Martinsburg one day, thought he was listening to the song of a Parula warbler. There was a "rapid buzzing trill, ascending the scale and dropping off at the end, given twice in succesion without a break," he says. Moving closer up, he found that, in appearance the bird had more the characteristics of the yellow throated warbler, though there were strange rectangular black markings on the sides of the face, and on the back a triangular yellowish patch. Continuing his search, Dr. Haller found a female bird some 18 miles away that closely resembled the male in color and marking.

The nation's expert ornithologists, though they have nothing like the new bird in their collections, are slow to believe that Dr. Haller has discovered a new bird species, rather than a hybrid. Dr. Herbert Friedmann, curator of birds at the Smithsonian Institution here, is "reserving judgment."

The only new birds discovered in the United States in the twentieth century have been found in out-of-the-way places, previously unexplored. Latest find was the Cape Sable Sea Sparrow, inhabiting swamps on the southern tip of Florida. That was 20 years ago. It seems strange, Dr. Friedman says, that some student of birds should not have seen the "Sutton warbler" in the thickly-inhabited East before this.

Dr. Haller suggests that perhaps the birds have gone unnoticed in recent years "because of the similarity of their song with that of the Parula warbler." He is quite confident that additional specimens of his warbler will be found, and that his claim will be fully established in the world of ornithology.

Inventors Honored for Aid To Industry and Standards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Twenty nine inventors today have been honored as "national modern pioneers" by the National Association of Manufacturers, which sponsored a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night celebrating the 150th anniversary of the American patent system at which the inventors were presented with silber plaques.

Speakers at the dinner were H. W. Prentis, Jr., of Lancaster, Pa., President of the Association; Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Chairman of the Modern Pioneer Awards Committee; Robert L. Lund, Executive Vice-President of the Lambert Pharmacal Company; Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President of the General Motors Corporation, who addressed the gathering by telephone from his laboratory in Coral Gables, Fla., and Conway P. Coe, United States Commissioner of Patents.

The underlying theme of all speeches was the role inventors have played in making industry efficient, raising American living standards and creating new industries and employment.

Inventors Honored

In addition to the silver plaques presented to 29 inventors, scrolls were given to 102 inventors of the New York-New Jersey area "in recognition of their contributions toward creating new opportunities and better standards of living." The dinner was a climax to a series of 14 regional meetings throughout the country this month under the auspices of the Association at which 500 inventors were similarly honored.

Those presented with "National Modern Pioneer" awards at the dinner were:

Dr. Edwin Howard Armstrong, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Columbia University, who first made practical use of the three-electrode tube for generating continuous electric waves which make radio broadcasting feasible.

Dr. Leo Hendrik Baekland, founder and retired President of the Bakelite Corporation, for invention of light-sensitized velox photographic paper that revolutionized the art of photographic printing.

Dr. William Meriam Burton, former President of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, for the invention and development of the first commercial cracking process for converting heavy oils into gasoline.

Carrier Honored

Willis Haviland Carrier, Chairman of the Board, Carrier Corporation, for engineering research in heat transmission, psychometry, refrigeration, and aerodynamics, and his invention of equipment designed in accordance with this research.

Dr. William David Coolidge, Director of Research Laboratory, General Electric Company, for a method of producing ductile tungsten which permitted the use of this metal for increasing the efficiency of incandesdent lamps and for building a great variety of modern vacuum tubes and electronic devices.

Dr. Frederick Gardner Cottrell, chemist, of Washington, D. C., for invention of equipment and development of methods embodied in the universally used Cottrell process of electrical precipitation.

Dr. George Oliver Curme, Jr., Vice-President, Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, for research and discoveries which resulted in development of many new products based on hydrocarbons as acetylene.

Other Modern Pioneers

Dr. Lee De Forest, President of several De Forest companies, for the invention of a grid of wire places in an evacuated bulb between a hot filament cathode and a plate anode, thus achieving control of the flow of energy through the bulb by applying the minutest amount of electrical energy to the grid.

John Van Nostrand Dorr, President of the Dorr Company, Inc., for numerous types of apparatus and methods for handling and treating materials continuously on a gigantic scale by both physical and chemical methods.

Henry Ford, President of Ford Motor Company, for development of assembly-line production, standardization of parts and other features making for efficiency in manufacture of automobiles.

Dr. Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President of General Motors Corporation, for invention and perfection of the self-starter for automobiles and the Delco lighting system for farms and as a portable source of electric power.

Edwin H. Land, President of the Polaroid Corporation, for the invention of Polaroid.

Dr. Irving Langmuir, Associate Director of the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company, for gas-filled, coiled filament incandescent lamps, hydrogen arc welding, and high vacuum thermionic tubes.

Dr. Harry Steenbock, Professor of Biochemistry, University of Wisconsin, for his discovery of a way to provide Vitamin D in great abundance.

John B. Tytus, Vice-President of American Rolling Mill Company, for development of a revolutionary process for continuous rolling of wide strip steel.

Charles Frederick Wallace, Vice-President of Wallace and Tiernan Company, Inc., for numerous devices for accurately measuring and controlling the flow of fluids.

Wright Recognition

Orville Wright and his late brother, Wilbur, for the first power-driven, heavier-than-air machine to make a successful flight through the air.

Dr. Vladimit Kosma Zworykin, Research Engineer, R. C. A. Manufacturing Company, for his contribution to the development of photo-electric cells of high sensitivity, to the transmission of pictures by radio, and to progress toward television.

Dewey Places New Deal Staff At Foot of Recovery Class

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28—An accounting of the Federal Administration's "seven years of borrowing, spending, experimentation and falsification" shows that the nation is in desperate need of a change of administration, according to Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney for New York County and Republican presidential aspirant.

Mr. Dewey characterized the staff of President Roosevelt as "the most incompetent group of men ever placed in charge of the Government of the United States," before the annual dinner of the Republican Association of Rural Counties here last night.

The racket-busting District Attorney declared that every year since the present Federal Administration had been in office the budget deficiencies had been underestimated by at least $2,000,000,000.

"Who are these men who prepared for the people of the United States the serious financial estimates of government?" he asked. "Can they be so stupid, can they be men of good will?

"They are the men, the New Dealers, who have been leading the country in one direction and then in the other direction and never in the same direction long enough for the businessmen of this Nation to make their plans more than one week ahead.

"The New Deal claimed to have the answer to the unemployment problem. It was going to repeal depressions forever. They were even to be banished from the vocabulary. Today, after seven years of expense, experiment, and explanation, these problems are still unsolved. The country is still waiting for the answer to our unemployment problem."

Mr. Dewey said the New Deal had "pointed with pride" to a 1939 national income of $68,500,000,000, which he argued was $14,000,000,000 below the national income of 1929 and less than the first depression year of 1930.

"Let's compare our recovery with that of 20 other nations for which we have reliable figures up to last summer," he continued. "What happened to them? Only one nation out of the 20 reports a smaller recovery than the United States. All but three of those foreign nations had surpassed 1929 levels.

"The New Deal not only didn't get a passing grade, it is at the foot of the class."

Boy Scouts Certified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARSON CITY, Nev.—Proud indeed were the Boy Scouts who filled various State and County offices for a day, when Gov. E. P. Carville presented each of them with a souvenir card bearing the seal of the State, and certifying that the Scout named had served in the official office designated.

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Garner Files In Number Of N. Y. Districts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28—Designating petitions for delegates and alternates to the Democratic, the Republican and the American Labor Party national conventions are today on file with the Secretary of State here, having been delivered to him a few minutes before the midnight deadline last night. The names include delegates and alternates for John Nance Garner in seven New York City and several up-state Congressional districts.

The Republican list reveals two contests—one in the Sixteenth Congressional District, Manhattan, where a complete slate was filed by Republican leaders opposed to the candidacy of Thomas E. Dewey. This petition carried the names of George U. Harvey, Borough President of Queens, and Lambert Fairchild, one time member of the Board of Aldermen, as delegates and John Burke and Thomas H. P. Whitney as alternates. This petition carried 2,529 names.

"This marks the opening of a nation-wide effort to stop Dewey and to insure uninstructed delegations at the Philadelphia convention," Mr. Fairchild said.

The organization designees in this district are Representative Bruce Barton and Mrs. Mildred Hollingsworth.

The second Republican contest was in the Twenty-second District, Manhattan, where William Duggan, district leader, and George D. Quimby Jr., filed as insurgents against the organization candidates, Richard W. Lawrence and Archie B. Morrison.

The American Labor Party, which is torn by internecine warfare over alleged communism among its membership, filed complete local state committee slates, naming 310 designees by both the conservative and left-wing factions of the party and more than 700 delegates to the party's statewide Presidential convention. More than 50 state committee contests are involved.

The filing by the American Labor Party was followed by an announcement by the Board of Elections in New York that on advice of the State Attorney General and the City Corporation Counsel the Board probably would throw out the party's petitions on the ground that by selecting delegates and alternates on an Assembly District basis the party would be violating Federal statutes fixing a Congressional District as the proper selection unit.

Moreover, it was added, the cost of printing paper primary ballots for the party on an assembly district basis would add approximately $30,000 to the expense of the primary and would give the Labor Party voters ballots six and one half feet long. Only once in the history of the State has a longer ballot been used.

First All-Union 'Big Steel' Pact

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 28 (AP)—John F. Dempsey, President of Local 16, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) last night announced victory of his organization in an election to determine collective bargaining agent for 6,000 employees of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company at Kearny.

Mr. Dempsey said it was the first time a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation had been balloted by the National Labor Relations Board and "is the first instance in which 'Big Steel' will have entered into an exclusive agreement with a labor union."

Union Officials As Judge 'Tried'

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28 (AP)—A hearing to determine the fitness of international officials to try three suspended leaders of the American Federation of Labor Building Service Workers Union here went into its final phase today and Superior Judge I. M. Golden indicated he might rule on the case by tomorrow.

The suspended officials were Charles Hardy, President of the local unit, and his two sons, George and Charles, Jr. Mr. Hardy applied for an injunction to prevent international officers from trying them, contending they could not obtain a fair and unprejudiced hearing.

California Examines 1,633 Autoists Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Granting of a license to operate an automobile in California doesn't mean that the State takes its eyes off the holder of the permit.

This is indicated in the report of Howard R. Philbrick, Director of Motor Vehicles, who called 1,633 licensees into department offices in the first nine months of 1939 for re-examination because their driving records hinted they were possible accident causes.

Of a total of 1,308 drivers re-examined, 641 failed. Licenses of 242 were revoked, and 399 permits were re-issued restricting the holders to operation of vehicles while wearing glasses, using special mirror arrangements, or using safety devices.

Gannett Sees Grave Danger In New Deal Oil Grab Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 28—"If I were President," Frank Gannett, Rochester publisher, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, told Oklahoma Republicans in an address here last night, "I would encourage capital to invest in business instead of discouraging it."

Speaking under the auspices of the Constitutional Club of Tulsa, Mr. Gannett attacked what he called "the New Deal's avalanche against State's rights." As President, he said, he would lay down a national policy friendly to all honest business.

"I would clean out of office every bolshevik and pink who doesn't believe in the American private enterprise system. I would replace them with practical, experienced people. Anyone who wants to change the American system would be free to agitate within constitutional limits. But he wouldn't be supported by taxpayers' money."

Mr. Gannett was introduced by Richard Lloyd Jones, publisher of the Tulsa Tribune. The rally was attended by Republican State Chairmen and National Committeemen from several States.

Denounces Oil Grab

Mr. Gannett dealt first with the petroleum industry and Administration suggestions for nationalizing that industry.

"Oklahoma is still the American frontier," he said. "Half a century ago its fertile prairie lands were regarded as the last physical frontier. Today its courageous and resourceful men and women are holding a new frontier—fighting to preserve state rights and constitutional government. You have faced the invasion of your rights by bureaucratic power from Washington, and you have set an example of determined resistance."

Mr. Gannett charged that the New Deal wants Oklahoma to surrender "that vast wealth hidden beneath the soil" He referred to the "march on Washington" of nine western Governors Feb. 6 this year, and urged his listeners to "mark that day: it may mark a turning point in American history."

He complimented Gov. Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma as a member of the "party of Jefferson," and said, "he doesn't belong to the New Deal . . . which has stolen the Democratic Party, repudiated its principles, tainted it with class hatred and radicalism, and welcomed to its ranks every brand of Socialism and Communism under the false label of 'liberalism.'"

Sees It Only a Start

The speaker warned against encroachment of the Federal Government with these words:

"President Roosevelt's bill to put the petroleum industry under Federal control, under his thumb and under the thumb of Secretary Ickes, is a menace to more than the petroleum industry. If the Federal Government is allowed to seize petroleum, it will not be long before it will take over forests, mines, and farms.

"One encroachment will provide the excuse for another encroachment, until every business, in every State, will be the business of the Federal Government. The citizen will work, not for himself, but for the State—as he works for the State in Germany and Russia. There will be no freedom left in America."

Mr. Gannett complimented Vermont and its Governor for resistance to a Federal flood control plan. "To the glory of little Vermont," said the speaker, "the Green Mountain boys fought—and the New Dealers retreated after trying to take land in Vermont without Vermont's consent."

Mr. Gannett touched at some length on another subject that is vital to Oklahoma: cotton. The shrinkage of cotton exports from the United States he attributed to the New Deal.

Ruin of Cotton Supremacy

"Southern agriculture, all American agriculture," he said, "has been frightfully mistreated by the New Deal. Less than 50 years ago our Southern States produced 80 per cent of the world's cotton. In 1931 we produced 63 per cent, last year 42 per cent. The New Deal has lost for us the world's cotton market. While you were required to plow under or restrict production, Brazil was increasing its output 441 per cent.

As to agriculture in general, and the New Deal attitude toward it, Mr. Gannett said, in part:

"The problem is not peculiar to cotton. All farm products have suffered. The total farm income of the 11 cotton-producing States has averaged, under the New Deal, only two-thirds as much as it averaged in the seven years before the depression. . . . The farmers of the South have lost on the average $1,134,000,000 a year, or one-third of their normal income.

"In Oklahoma alone the average yearly farm income has been cut almost in half. . . .

"The New Dealers' thinking on this farm problem is so wrong that they can never solve it. The problem is still with us, and when this war ends it will be with us worse than ever before. The next administration must be prepared to meet the farm problem with a sound solution."

Seattle Vote

SEATTLE, Wash. Feb 28 (AP)—Mayor Arthur B. Langlie was renominated for a second term by a landslide vote in yesterday's primary

His vote was 44,278, Fred Wilson, Former County Employee, was runnerup with 4,622, and will run against Mr. Langlie at the March 12 general election.

Taft Says New Deal Heads U. S. Back to Middle Ages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 28—"Self-styled liberals" are unwittingly attempting to lead America backward to the "planned economy, collective production and price-fixing" of the Middle Ages, whereas the need today is for a resumption of the march toward perfecting the American system of democracy and free enterprise, in the opinion of Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.

Many European nations, their economies demoralized by the World War, have reverted to the old guild-like dictatorships of the middle centuries, and when the depression of 1929 broke over the United States, American prophets of discouragement began to consider totalitarian remedies, Mr. Taft declared before the Association of Commerce and the Graphic Arts Association of Baltimore speaking on the 500th anniversary of the invention of printing from movable type by Johann Gutenberg.

"I don't think they fully realized how closely the ideas they promulgated resembled the ideology which characterized society in Gutenberg's time," Mr. Taft said.

"I do not believe they knew the theory of a planned economy, collective production and price fixing was the instrument which had kept Europe poor until the movement to free the individual politically and economically furnished new energy to Europe."

The invention of printing, Mr. Taft argued, marked the beginning of the principles which reached their full fruition in the United States—the economic freedom of the individual and the concept of government as the servant—not the master—of the people. A free press, he added is the best bulwark against the voices of totalitarianism.

"I have full confidence that the American people are growing less tolerant of foreign ideology and less tolerant of paternalism tinged with pessimism at home," he added. "We preferred in 1776, and I am sure prefer today, that our decisions shall be made in orderly, or even disorderly, fashion by the many, rather than by the ukase of the few."

Necessary adjustments to the American system, he held, could have been made in 1929 and can be made today, without altering the "spirit or substance of American life."

Ten Counties in S. C. Held Burdened by 36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—"Ten large South Carolina counties, including Spartanburg, Greenville, and Richland, are paying most of the State's operating expense; and 36 smaller counties, with legislative control, are getting the benefits," Senator W. D. Burnett of the Spartanburg County delegation, says.

"These 36 counties have everything to gain and nothing to lose when it comes to voting on legislation that costs more money for the money comes from the taxpayers in the 10 large counties," the solon said.

Cloudburst Does $100,000 Damage In Berkeley, California

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28 (AP)—A cloudburst sent three raging streams down on Berkeley, Calif., and caused damage estimated at $100,000 within 10 minutes today.

Harry Goodrich, City Engineer of Berkeley, who estimated the damage, said the most severely struck sections "look like they had been hit by an earthquake."

Already, through many part of Northern California, floods following three days of rain had forced some 3,000 persons from their homes and caused property and crop damages of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Swollen rivers poured over thousands of acres of rich farm lands and backed into city areas, slides blocked major rail and highway arteries, and high winds whipped heavy seas against shorelines.

Officials of the State Legislature considered calling a special session "for the purpose of taking such action as may be necessary under the unusual conditions caused by devastating floods."

Auditorium 'Dry' As Teachers Meet

By the Associated Press

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28 (AP)—When the teachers came to town the Municipal Auditorium went "dry."

The hall boasts a large dining room and bar, the latter usually doing a lucrative business during conventions. But for the annual meeting of the American Association of School Administrators the bar is closed.

It was said the sale of whiskey and beer on the premises was stopped at the request of the convention officials.

Louisiana Doors Wide Open for Visitors to Spring Fiesta

Opening on March 8, this annual fete has expanded to an eight-day series of pageants and events.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—This picturesque community, in a semi-tropical land where warm breezes rustle the tops of the Washington palms, invites its northern friends to leave their still chilly climates and spend a week in a round of festival fun.

The annual spring fiesta, March 3 to 10, has grown so much in its short five years that it is now much more than a welcome to old Southern homes. It has expanded to an eight-day series of pageants, excursions to the industries of Louisiana centered in this Crescent City, to opera, negro spirituals, costume balls, journeys into gardens, plantation tours, and visits to the old French Quarter.

"I just came from the train," said a Boston woman at last year's fiesta, still animated from her unexpected and hurried trip. The Southern hostess asked her to sign her guest book. "Yes, indeed, I will. You know, Saturday night I sat down in my Beacon Street home to read the newspaper and suddenly noticed a story about the New Orleans fiesta. How wonderful to see the interiors of those old Southern homes, I thought, and went immediately to the telephone. I secured my train reservation, threw some clothes into a suit case, and—here I am." Some 3,000 visitors went through the homes last year and more are expected this March.

A Friendly Welcome

Homes not open before are also included in this year's tours, making 18 in all, according to the fiesta committee. They include antebellum homes of the Old South, plantation mansions, homes with historic significance, Spanish and French homes. Here guests are treated like personal friends wandering through the rooms as they choose, pausing before painted portraits of ancestors, casually scanning books long treasured in the family, noticing the rosewood carved furniture, and other heirlooms.

The tour to old plantations takes the guests down into the sugar bowl section of Louisiana where there is an air of leisure, elegance, and old-time southern living. At Glenwood, visitors marvel at the 300-year-old live oaks, moss-draped and rugged. They spend an hour at an old home built as far back as 1796 for a Spanish Queen, and since then the home of many prominent Louisianians. At Oak Alley, one of the loveliest of the plantations in this region, the visitors hear the story of the mansion built for the second Governor of Louisiana.

Garden Loveliness

Most Northerners are impressed with the vastness of the grounds about the old plantation homes, the gardens, the scope of the landscaping, and especially the luxuriance of the foliage which is out in all its glory at this season. They marvel at the poinsettia grown to the size of northern lilac bushes, and exult in the yellow jasmine, lavendar, formosa, ginger lily, and sweet olive.

The trip to the Vieux Carre, or old French Quarter, takes the guests to the old original part of the city where the French and Spanish lived long before New Orleans became a part of the United States. Guides point out the narrow streets, the lacey iron balconies, fan-lights over the windows, spiral staircases in the patios, and courtyards teeming with magnolia fragrance, with shrubs and vines climbing over old brick walls.

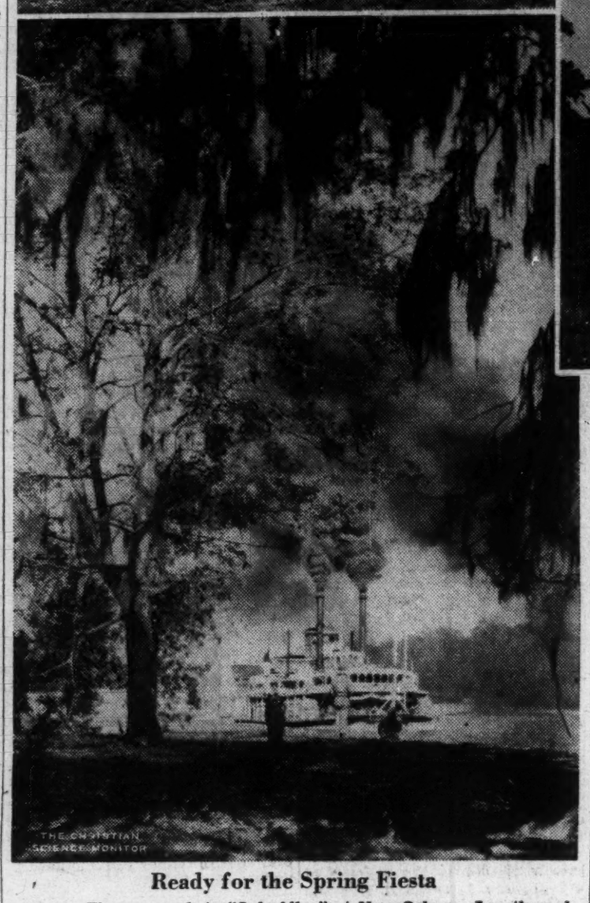
"A Night in Old New Orleans" attempts to transform this old French quarter back to the days when it comprised the city itself and when French and Spanish culture was at its height here. Street cars are cleared off the narrow streets. Automobile traffic is excluded, leaving folks free to skip along the "banquettes," trooping from one point of entertainment to another.

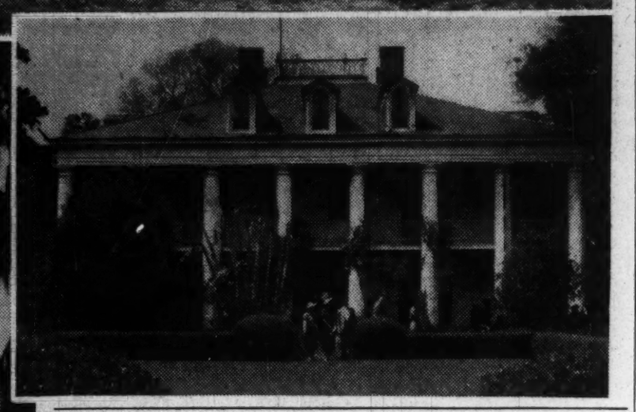
Recalls Older Era

The whole atmosphere of the "quarter" takes the guests back to another period little known in other parts of the United States. Push-carts again take to the streets. The old bottle man with his big-wheeled cart calls out "bottles to buy." A pair of chimney sweeps, crowned with high black silk hats but dressed in rags, solicit sooty fireplaces to clean.

"Teen-a-feex" calls out the tinware repair man, carrying a little stove ready to solder a patch on the housewife's stewing pan. The glamour of a summer's evening in the old days is reproduced when a girl dressed like Adelina Patti appears on the balcony of the singer's old home and swings into mellow songs for the crowds below. Presently guests move on to hear quartettes or choruses in other streets, to taste the sugary pralines made by red-scarfed mammies, and to rest a bit in the Place d'Armes.

Another fiesta day sends visitors out on industrial tours, for, be it remembered, Louisiana is a rich State, with oil, cotton, rice, pine, and other products, some of it being processed in factories within the city limits.





Ready for the Spring Fiesta

Above: The approach to "Oak Alley" at New Orleans, La., through an avenue of 28 beautiful oak trees. The plantation was built in 1838 for Governor Roman, second American Governor of Louisiana. Lower left: Comin' round the bend is the famous steamer Kate Edwards heading toward New Orleans. Lower right: The house at the end of "Oak Alley."

America as Balance Wheel: Fleet Move to Orient Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The Institute of Pacific Relations foresees no speedy or stable peace between Japan and China unless vigorous intervention occurs from outside—such as an American embargo on Japan, or dispatch of America's Pacific Fleet to Singapore.

Left to themselves, Japan and China face a long and exhausting war of attrition, the Institute concludes on the basis of its recent secret sessions at Virginia Beach, Va.

No clear-cut program emerged for peace in the Pacific. The extreme proposals regarding fleet movements are set forth merely as opinions presented by unofficial delegates among those who came from 12 countries. Holding the meeting at all in view of world conditions is a "triumphant tribute" to the will for peace, declares Prof. Philip C. Jessup of Columbia University, who presided. Even so, Japan, Russia, and the Netherlands sent no representatives.

Division of Viewpoints

Professor Jessup summarizes the sessions in the March issue of Pacific Affairs. His report reflects the division of viewpoints and the tenacious groping of workers for peace who met in time of war to shape, if possible, the coming Pacific order.

Aside from the two Oriental combatants, attention turned most frequently to the United States. In Asia, as in Europe, America is seen as powerful balance wheel, not yet set in lines of gyroscopic firmness, but potentially the most decisive single force in world affairs.

Russia, Germany, and possibly even the Allies under certain circumstances might try to patch up an "Eastern Munich," buying Japanese favor by "selling China down the river," some delegates felt.

U. S. Attitude

"The prevailing view on this point seems to be that any state desirous of cultivating the good opinion of the United States would be well advised to avoid an Eastern Munich," Professor Jessup writes.

Whether outside intervention influences the peace or not, delegates were agreed that stability in East Asia depends on a working relationship between Japan and China, especially in trade. Assuming a more conciliatory Government in Japan, the Island Empire must still have some provision "for its future economic life."

The British Commonwealth and America "could offer economic opportunities to Japan," the report states, but "are not likely to do so." The Netherlands and the Philippines might make concessions, but these "would not be sufficient to meet Japan's needs."

Yet stability in East Asia, including immunity of the Netherlands East Indies, is seen by the Institute as requiring the promotion of a "welfare economy" for Japan, as against a "strategic economy."

One speaker proposed international financial guarantees for Japan, provided Japan would abandon aggression.

Neutralization of the Philippines, agreed to by Philippine delegates, and termination of special privileges for other powers in China, were among other concrete proposals presented.

Census: Are Questions on Income Legal?

By a Staff Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Has the Census Bureau exceeded the authority granted it by Congress in including two questions on personal incomes in its 1940 schedule?

That question was raised before a Senate Commerce Subcommittee today in connection with a resolution sponsored by Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, to eliminate such queries, to be put to all families by politically-appointed neighbors.

The 1929 law authorizing the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses provides that they "shall be restricted to inquiries relating to population, to agriculture, to irrigation, to drainage, to distribution, to unemployment, and to mines."

Because the word "income" is not mentioned, Representative George A. Dondero (R) of Michigan, told the committee "as a lawyer," he could not conceive of any court convicting citizens for refusal to answer questions as to wages and salary.

Extent of Questions

The Census Bureau, charged with determining the specific questions to be asked, takes the position that the two income questions relate to unemployment and to population. They hold that no adequate picture of the extent and duration of unemployment can be shown without information on income.

The question whether Congress had authorized the query on income was first raised at today's hearing by Senator Wallace H. White, Jr. (R) of Maine, a member of the Subcommittee. Senator Josiah W. Bailey, of North Carolina, had been contending that the incomes of its citizens are "very much the Government's business."

"These things present a great social and political problem, and the facts about them ought to be brought out," he told the Committee.

"It is our business," replied Senator White, "but has Congress made it our business?"

Senator Tobey, who marshalled witnesses to speak for his resolution, also held that "nowhere in the Act is authority granted for inquiries into personal incomes."

Contending that his fight against the present set-up is nonpartisan, Senator Tobey read to the Committee declarations made during Republican Administrations by Senator David I. Walsh (D) and Hugo Black (D) and George W. Norris (Ind.) urging that census enumerators be selected by the Civil Service Commission instead of by local patronage.

Senator Claude A. Pepper (D) of Florida wanted to know why Senator Tobey had not protested before against the custom of awarding census jobs as political plums.

Violation of Privacy

"I protested just as soon as the terrible violation of privacy came to my eyes," replied the New Hampshire Senator.

Defending the Census Bureau's proposed inquiries, Senator Pepper pointed out that the Department of Agriculture has been gathering income statistics from farmers for 20 years. Mortgage information, wanted by the Census Bureau, he said, could be found at most country courthouses.

Frank L. Peckham, President of the Sentinels of the Republic, an organization that carried on a successful campaign against income tax publicity a few years ago, appealed to the Committee to prohibit Government employees from becoming "Paul Prys and Sally Snoops."

"It isn't necessary in a Republic such as ours, that every citizen should live in a gold fish bowl," he insisted. "There are just some things that are none of the public's business. If the Government keeps on encroaching on the rights of its citizens, we'll be no better off than our fellow human beings who live under despotic forms of government."

A House Committee, meanwhile gave its attention to the problem of reappointing Congressional Districts on the basis of the 1940 census. Such reapportionment was the real aim behind the census, provided for in the Constitution. The problem is to figure out a system that will entail the least change in State delegations and not increase the size of the House beyond its present membership of 435.

Hunter President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—George Nauman Shuster, Academic Dean and Acting President of Hunter College since Sept. 1, has been elected President of the College by the Board of Higher Education. The appointment will become effective on Sept. 1, next, when Dr. Eugene Colligan, President of the College and who is now on leave of absence, will retire.

Mr. Shuster, who was elected at a regular meeting of the Board Feb. 26, is a native of Lancaster, Wis., and graduated from Notre Dame University in 1915. Thereafter he studied in the University of Poitiers in France, the Hochschule für Politik in Berlin, and Columbia University here.

Rose Bowl 'Reservations' Lost for Year in Mails

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP)—It was Rose Bowl time, 1938.

N. A. Miller, in charge of the Union Pacific ticket office at Cheyenne, air-mailed a letter to Pasadena, reserving seats for the football classic.

The letter never arrived and Mr. Miller had trouble, no end, about his reservations.

Came Rose Bowl time, 1939.

Bill Petty, transfer clerk, was removing mail from a box when he felt a letter jammed in a groove at the top.

It was Mr. Miller's. It had been stuck there one year, almost to the day.

Behind the Headlines

'Human dignity' remains a precious attribute even in the midst of a busy modern world.

Camille Chautemps, France's Vice-Premier, in Charge of Coordination, in a recent radio address heard in the United States, declared that one of the things the Allies are fighting to defend is "human dignity."

It is refreshing to hear someone rush to the defense of dignity, for this quality often seems to be at a discount in the busy modern world.

Mankind sometimes seems too rushed to be dignified, too hurried to maintain true poise. The public taste is diverted to the cheap and the tawdy, and there is a horror of appearing to be "highbrow."

Dignity is confused with pompousness, and viewed as an ostentation of the rich or the aristocratic, when in truth it is the possession of every man, and simplicity is its keynote.

There is no dignity surpassing the dignity of the humble, righteous citizen.

Dignity and Worth

The dignity that M. Chautemps speaks of is a consciousness of man's true worth. The word itself comes from a Latin adjective meaning "worthy." One who is dignified is conscious of his own worth, and of the worthiness of his fellow men.

He does not think of himself as a chattel, to be driven into battle at the whim of some ambitious master. He is not subject to the dictates of wilful men, or a blind fate. He cannot merge his individuality in any mass movement, or be stampeded into unreasoning mob action.

He stands his ground in full awareness of his mission as a child of God.

Simplicity in Dignity

One of the most dignified men I have ever known was a Scot who had a little ranch in a high valley of the Rocky Mountains.

He wore blue jeans and a flannel shirt and a slouch hat—hardly a costume that would be called impressive. He made a meager living from his herd of cattle and the narrow meadow that he farmed. He had built himself a house of hewn logs, chinked with plaster, that was primitive but comfortable, and always scrupulously clean.

He was a man of no particular education, who spoke seldom, and then briefly. He lived for 30 years in a wild and remote mountain area, and never owned a firearm. There was something about that man's carriage, and in the bright blue eyes that peered from under shaggy brows, that was dignity itself. You were always at your best when you talked with Jim. You wouldn't think of saying anything mean, or cheap, or disrespectful, to him.

© International

Camille Chautemps
He speaks for "human dignity."

Big bankers and merchants from the city used to come to Jim's ranch in the summer to fish, but mostly to talk with Jim. They all respected him.

Maybe it was because he had lived so long in close communion with craggy peaks and distant vistas, and in the rarefied air of mountain fastnesses, that they listened almost with awe to Jim's pithy comments on things in general. What he said was unadorned with rhetoric and homely in its phrasing. But nobody ever thought of that.

If you asked these men what impressed them most about Jim, they would tell you his dignity.

One must be conscious of his own and others worth to be truly dignified.

Challenge to Free Men

We have all known men and women with dignity like that, humble folk with none of the trappings of wealth or intellectuality, but with an innate consciousness of their worth which, when we came in contact with it, made us, too, conscious of our true, our better selves.

As long as that kind of dignity endures and it will never die—we shall feel sure of man's ability to govern himself and live in happiness.

You can't imagine men like that boasting and ranting and inciting their fellows to excess, nor can you think of them as running with the herd at the bidding of any demagogue or politician.

There is a greater need than ever for the "human dignity" that M. Chautemps extols. Free men everywhere know what he means when he speaks of it.

Rex Miller

Japan Depends on Money And Politics in Peiping

PEIPING, China, Feb. 28 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Kenji Doihara, Japan's master political manipulator, came to town today with "plenty of money" and the reported intention of using it to insure Army control of North China, regardless of future Chinese civil governments.

Intensive underground maneuvering already was reported in progress, with unconfirmed but widely circulated stories that General Diohara was mobilizing Chinese opportunists for a coup which would make him the dominant figure in the rule of North China.

The situation, Orientally intricate, was pictured in this fashion:

Wang Ching-wei, Chinese leader who has thrown in with Japan, is scheduled to head a Japanese-controlled Government for the occupied portions of China.

The present Peiping Provisional Government is scheduled to be replaced by a semi-autonomous "North China Political Council" under the Wang Ching-wei regime.

Furthering the Japanese Army's intention of retaining an iron grip on this area, General Doihara seeks to win control of this Council by undermining the Chinese clique which now nominally manages affairs at Peiping.

Wang Keh-min, head of the Peiping Provisional Government, apparently is in a difficult position, due to the imminent departure from Peiping of his chief supporter, Lieut. Gen. Seiichi Kita, who is going back to active duty after serving on the Asia Development Board.

It is believed Wang Keh-min will resign soon after a meeting of the Wang Ching-wei group at Nanking March 6 to complete plans for a new central Government tentatively set for establishment March 15.

This would leave the way clear for General Doihara's faction to gain ascendancy, provided he can solidify his support within the next two weeks or less.

Such proposals are not new to General Doihara. He has spent much of his adult life in Manchuria and China as a key man in the ubiquitous intrigues of the Orient.

He had a large share in carving out Japanese-sponsored Manchukuo and the peaceful penetration of North China before the present undeclared war began in 1937.

Back in 1935, he was busy in Peiping, trying to establish an "autonomous" North China Government which would have furthered the Japanese ambitions on the continent.

This venture was called off, supposedly on orders from the Japanese throne itself, and the active General Doihara was put back on active service with the Army.

When war came, he was in command of the 14th Japanese Division. His division got itself trapped by the Chinese and suffered heavy losses before cutting its way free.

General Doihara went back to his political manipulations.

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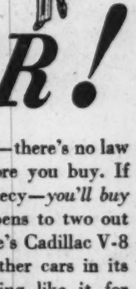

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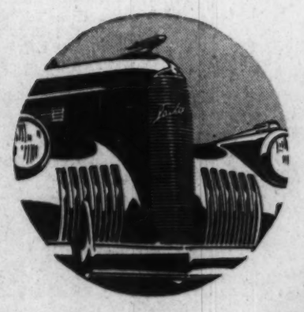

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'Liberty' Granted French Newspapers

PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP)—Premier Daladier announced in the Chamber of Deputies last night that French newspapers, alternately champing in good and bad nature under the discipline of censorship, would immediately receive "entire liberty of political opinion."

Taking him at his word, the Deputies voted 450 to 1 to confine censorship to "military, diplomatic, and national necessities" and to co-ordinate the existing information, radio, and censorship services under a new Ministry of Propaganda.

The relaxation was immediate and for an unspecified time.

M. Daladier said he did not want the truth hidden from the public.

But, he added, "we must be on the watch for those times when to tell the truth too quickly would be to run some danger to certain causes which we are defending and to compromise certain actions."

One member of the Chamber complained that German propaganda was receiving a more favorable audience in the United States than was the French.

There has been "contempt for my own instructions" among the propaganda and news organizations, the Premier said.

"We must institute the fusion of which you have spoken so that news and the radio receive the same impulse."

Premier Daladier gave no hint of whom he would name to the new Propaganda Ministry.

Censors on Grid

By the Associated Press

European censorship is backfiring on itself.

Newspapers and the people in France and Britain complain of the lack of fully truthful news and now the censors' own governments criticize the blue-pencil men both for what is published and what is withheld.

The latest storm over censorship is in France where Premier Edouard Daladier temporarily settled the argument by lifting home censorship on political discussions in French newspapers.

In Britain, there has been a series of public plaints which the Government is trying to obviate by changing censors. Newspapers so far have failed to record improvement.

Foreign correspondents, especially those sending news to the United States, still suffer from delays, mistakes, and arbitrary decisions of censors.

Here is what the various countries are doing to control news:

Germany — No censorship on established correspondents. Correspondents, however, ar held responsible for the truth and "impartiality" of the news they send.

Britain and France—All news is censored whether sent by telephone, cable, wireless or mail.

Finland — Censorship is similar to that in Britain and France but more flexible in that censors work more closely with foreign newspapermen.

Russia Clamps Down

U. S. S. R.—Soviet Russia abolished censorship May 4, 1939, but reimposed it more severely than ever, Dec. 29, 1939.

Spain—Tight censorship of news send abroad, but a lighter one, something on the "honor" system, on Spanish papers.

Italy — No censorship on the telephone, which foreign correspondents generally use, but correspondents are responsible for the news they send, as in Germany.

Holland and Switzerland—Censorship on important military and "alarmist" news, particularly anything that might reflect on their neutrality.

Neutrals Give Freedom

Other neutrals, such as Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Portugal supervise strictly their native newspapers but give foreign correspondents full freedom except in the rare cases when some of them may "interrupt" all communications temporarily when there is a political overturn or something of that nature. Such measures have little effect.

Newspapers in Germany and France are under strict censorship. British newspapers operate under a voluntary censorship, but recently the chief censor said he had filed complaints against some of them and there might be prosecutions.

Nazi Editors Told

BERLIN, Feb. 28 (AP) — Germany's press department chief, Otto Dietrich, told a group of editors at Wiesbaden today that readers of the controlled German press are the best informed in the world.

Herr Dietrich, who also is Reichsführer Hitler's personal press relations officer, said that Germany had devised a new form of war reporting by organizing correspondents as soldiers in "propaganda companies" and making them serve at the front to report "honest" first-hand experiences.

"Moreover, German papers do not print indiscriminately all lies which the enemy invents," Herr Dietrich said. "The German newspaper reader is not rushed from one nerve-wracking sensation to another. Through a sensible, consistent policy of correspondence, the German reader constantly is able to make a sure judgment concerning the life and power of his people."

Herr Dietrich said that shortly before the war he arranged with Lord Kemsley, British newspaper proprietor, for an exchange of articles to give German and British readers the other's point of view. Lord Kemsley refused to publish the German viewpoint, Herr Dietrich said, adding that the Englishman never had submitted his promised articles.

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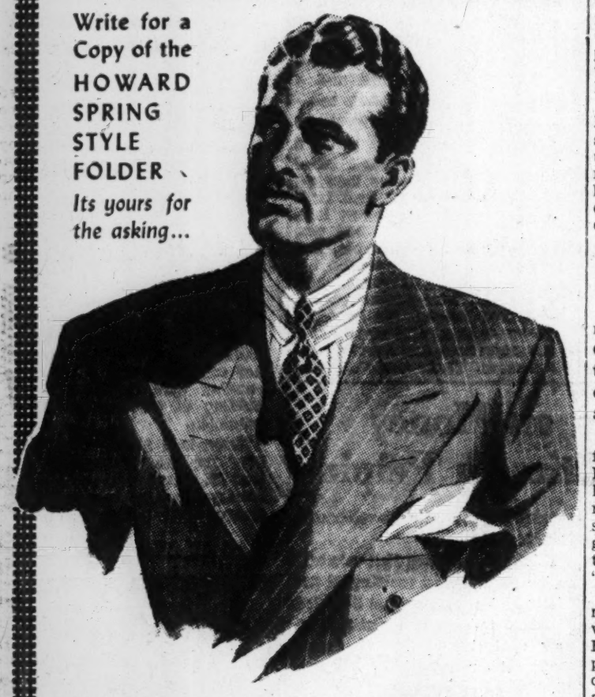

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Baltic-Black Sea Route

By a Staff Artist

Link in Russo-German Communication

This canal, reportedly under construction, linking the Bug and Pripet Rivers, will, if completed, provide Germany with an alternate route through Russian territory from the Black Sea via the Dneiper, Pripet, Bug, and Vistula Rivers to the Baltic Sea at Danzig.

Russia Pushes Canal Link In Oil Route to Germany

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (AP)—Construction of a new waterway link to connect the Black Sea and the Baltic, providing a cheaper, direct route for Soviet oil shipments to Germany, is being pushed by Russia.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda on Feb. 25 reported that the work was in full swing and was expected to be finished by mid-April.

A 10-mile linking canal is being excavated between tributaries of the Vistula and Dnieper Rivers to form a vast waterway for the flow from Russia's oil fields, which reaches the Black Sea through the Baku-Batum pipe line, to Germany.

[A report of the German Railways Information Office in New York recently described a new waterway link between the Baltic and the Black Sea which would be in operation in April. The canal is to connect the Bug and Pripet Rivers with the Dnieper, making possible heavy freight and oil shipments directly from Odessa on the Black Sea to the port of Danzig.]

On Polish Soil

The canal with eight locks is located about 50 miles east of Lublin in former Polish territory taken by Russia in the partition of Poland. It will unite the Pripet River, which empties into the Dnieper, and the Bug, which joins the Vistula northwest of Warsaw.

The construction involves removal of about 1,500,000 cubic yards of earth.

Earlier reports in London of Russian plans to build canals linking the Black Sea and the Baltic were met with the opinion of hydrographic experts that high costs and the length of time necessary to complete such a system would render the scheme impractical.

As soon as the spring thaws permit shipping on the Danube, the waterway is expected to provide Germany with one of its most important routes for oil from Southeastern Europe and the Black Sea. Nevertheless, the advantages to Germany of having an alternate route are many.

The fact that the Danube flows through small states not allied to Germany offers the possibility that the route might be intercepted by a hostile power.

Moreover, shipments along the Danube are subject to duty payments in both Rumania and Hungary, while the proposed route through Russia would incur at most only one duty.

Added to these costs is the frequent necessity of having to pay for transshipment of goods being carried on barges with a displacement of over 600 tons. Such craft cannot pass through the Iron Gates section of the Danube and must be either transshipped, or re-routed.

Barge Problem Faced

The problem of gaining access to the necessary number of barges to handle the planned for volume of German traffic on the Danube has not yet been solved.

Germany is reported to have broken through Yugoslavia's ruling that barges under the Yugoslav flag shall not enter Germany's waters, by pressing Yugoslavia for vessels at a time when British were bargaining for the charter of Yugoslav craft at the port of Split.

However, it has been reported that Britain has succeeded in chartering some Yugoslav river barges, thus withdrawing them from possible German service.

Still another reason back of Germany's desire to provide a second trade route from the Black Sea region is Rumania's apparent tendency to place obstacles in the way of German trade through that country. This fact might be seen in Rumania's recent action in boosting freight rates to Germany 12 to 40 per cent.

Mexico Suspects Nazi Visa Ring

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 28 (AP)—Three Government departments were reported today to be investigating the possibility that a ring of public employees was trafficking in forged passports and immigration credentials for use of German secret agents.

A Government official said inquiries were begun by the Attorney General's office and the Departments of Interior and Foreign Affairs after a German citizen was apprehended with false papers at Tampico.

This German, slated for deportation, was said to have been photographing ships in the port.

President Cardenas earlier had ordered a quiet check on any Nazi elements in Mexico.

$20,000,000 Order For Douglas Planes

SANTA MONICA, Calif. (AP)—The British Purchasing Commission has ordered $20,000,000 worth of attack bombing planes from the Douglas Aircraft Corporation, Donald W. Douglas, President said Feb. 27.

The contract calls for deliveries to be completed late in the summer of 1941, said Mr. Douglas, adding that the warplanes will be all metal, twin-engined, high-wing monoplanes similar to those already ordered by the French Government.

"This is one of the most important foreign purchases yet made here," Mr. Douglas commented, "and will provide 5,000,000 additional hours of labor at the Santa Monica plant, where 12,000 of the 15,000 Douglas employees are already working three shifts daily."

Baby Boy Leads Friend's Rescue

CHICAGO (AP)—A young man of three and one half years, cool headed and brave, saved his pal Feb. 27 from the icy waters of Lake Michigan.

Running from a beach to a suburban street, Robert Bond, Jr., enlisted the aid of a housewife, a janitor, and a painter to go to aid of his friend, Roger Sherwood, 5, who had slipped off a snow bank into water up to his neck.

The rescuers found Roger imprisoned between cakes of ice. With a rope one of them slid down and rescued the boy.

The hero, noting all details had been taken care of, then traipsed home to take his nap.

Socialists Pick Capital For April Convention

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, (AP)—The Socialist Party announced yesterday that it would hold its national convention to nominate a presidential candidate April 6 to 8 in Washington.

"In deciding to hold its convention in Washington this year," the organization declared, "the Socialist Party is aware that it is here that decisions of peace or war, security or insecurity, democracy or tyranny, of vital consequence to all the people, are made."

Britain Names Etcher To Record Naval Events

LONDON (AP)—The Admiralty, determined to have permanent, graphic records of naval episodes, has appointed the famous etcher, Sir Muirhead Bone, its official artist.

During the World War he was an official artist both on the Western Front and with the Fleet.

Transporting Anzacs a Daring Feat

By a Naval Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The full story behind the recently completed transport of 30,000 troops of the Australia and New Zealand army corps over the 10,000-mile sea route from Australia to Egypt—as will be details of future troops movements—is locked in the secret archives of the British Admiralty.

But the similarity in many respects between this movement and the first Anzac convoy in 1914 throws some light on the intricate details and careful planning which make these troop convoys operate successfully.

On both occasions the troops were landed in Egypt in spite of the danger of possible interception by enemy cruisers, and in each instance about the same number of men were transported.

In 1914, the first Anzac convoy consisted of 38 transports and departed from Australia on Nov. 1, with an escort of four cruisers, after a delay of several weeks due to the uncertainty as to the whereabouts of a number of German cruisers then at large in the Pacific.

That this concern was justified was demonstrated a few days later, when the Australian cruiser Sidney, one of the convoy escorts, was called to the Cocos Islands on the morning of Nov. 9 by an SOS. from the radio station on Direction Island, and destroyed the famous German sea raider Emden.

Had the transports not been strictly complying with the instructions issued to safeguard them, there might well have been a catastrophe the preceeding night, as it was estimated that the Emden had passed within 20 miles of the convoy.

A carelessly shown light or an accidentally touched radio key would have brought the enemy down on the convoy, where it could have fired indiscriminately into, and probably sunk every vessel it sighted, and perhaps have escaped unscathed, as the escorts would have been hampered by the danger of firing into their own ships.

The recollection of this incident and the knowledge of the comparatively recent activities of German ships the Graf Spee and the Deutschland, must have had the effect of providing the recently arrived convoy with adequate protection capable of out-gunning a pocket battleship.

Navy Freer Today

However, the British Navy today is much freer to scatter its combatant ships throughout the oceans than it was when confronted with a powerful fleet in being during the World War.

In the World War, Anzac convoys, after the seas had been cleared of German cruisers, sailed whenever they were ready. Sometimes in groups, but often singly. Subsequent to the beginning of 1915, no naval escorts were provided until early in 1917, when Germany announced its intention to carry on unrestricted submarine warfare.

However, Anzac convoys then did most of their cruising in waters free from German submarines, with the result that only one such transport vessel loaded with troops was sunk by a torpedo, with no casualties.

The task of convoying Anzac troops during the World War was simplified by Japan which was an ally of Britain. In fact, the Ibuki, which was one of the best Japanese cruisers of that day, was one of the escorts that accompanied the first convoy.

Had Japan elected to cast its lot with that of the Central Powers in 1914, the transportation of Anzac troops would have been such a hazardous procedure that very possibly it would not have been attempted.

Japan, as a neutral in the present war, presents no problem to Anzac convoys, but were this Nation aligned against the Allies, most of their available naval strength would be required for convoy duty.

Equipping a Transport Ship

Transporting 30,000 men is a task of some magnitude. First the transport ships must themselves be requisitioned or purchased, equipped for the work, and an escort assembled.

A troop transport must carry the maximum possible number of men—far more than its capacity as a passenger ship. Consequently the fitting of a ship for transport duty is an extensive conversion job.

Passenger accommodations are torn out and tiers of berths installed in their place, and in the holds. Cooking and other facilities must be augmented, and alterations made to the plumbing and lighting systems.

Fresh water is always a problem on a troop transport. Very few passenger vessels are fitted with fresh water distilling apparatus capable of producing more than a small amount of water a day, necessitating the use of water carried in tanks. Multiply the number of persons ordinarily transported by six to ten, and a water crisis develops unless the supply is rationed so strictly that everyone is inconvenienced.

The protection afforded a troop convoy is always more extensive than provided for cargo vessels.

It does not appear, however, that the convoys now carrying Anzac troops need be fearful of submarine attack, and they probably are only furnished protection against such possible enemy raiders as the British Intelligence Service has determined may perhaps be encountered.

Norway's Merchant Marine Prospers Despite War Risk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Despite Norwegian reports that sea warfare so far has cost the country 49 ships totalling 168,527 tons, and 327 fatalities, the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce here claims that Norway's merchant marine is prospering.

Norway entered 1940 with a larger mercantile fleet than that Nation of seafarers has ever possessed before—4,391 vessels totaling 4,846,000 registered tons. And these ships are busier than ever, earning bigger freights than for some time, it was pointed out.

It was also asserted that Norway is building up a large fleet of motor vessels. The increase in its merchant fleet in the past few years is solely accounted for by motor vessels. Total steamship tonnage has declined steadily since 1931. The motor vessel tonnage represented about 63.6 per cent of the aggregate fleet at the end of 1939, as against 41 per cent at the close of 1931.

New Building Pushed

Sea warfare losses could be offset by extension of the considerable amount of new building which has taken place in the past year. In Norway, 81 vessels totalling 32,416 tons have been built, and abroad, 40 vessels aggregating 286,529 tons. The ships built abroad were all motor vessels, and about half of them tankers.

Advancing war risk insurance premiums on trade with Europe during December forced shipping rates upwards, reports the Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal. This is especially true of trade with belligerent countries. Large numbers of shipwrecks due to the war are doubtlessly influencing the market and the Norwegian owners are doing their best to keep their vessels out of the dangerous waters, it was declared. More modest profit in neutral non-European trade, or trading outside European waters proper, is generally more appealing to Norwegian traders.

Carry Heavy Stocks

An increasingly large proportion of the Norwegian fleet is engaged in securing necessities and reserve stocks for Norway. As will be known, these vessels are sailing at maximum loads. The British maximum freight loads have also been revised recently, with considerable increases in some cases.

So far as the larger cargo vessels are concerned, the trans-Atlantic trade has long been leading in the advance of freights. The general cargo freights and the cotton freights from the Gulf of Mexico and the North States to the English west coast have been rising sharply. Both the River Plate, South Africa and the East have paid higher freights for cargoes to Europe. The scrap-iron freights on the United States-Japan run have, likewise, advanced somewhat and the demand for Norway's modern and fast motor vessels on time charter parties is very large.

Smaller vessels are at home mainly being employed in the coal trade at maximum freights. Tanker vessels have been able to rejoice in a gradually increasing demand.

Americans in France Aid Republic in War Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The American national policy of neutrality has in no way cooled the impulse of many American residents of France to offer various forms of help and service to France in that country's period of crisis.

Among the American forms of help to France, which are on a small scale in themselves but which are substantial in relation to the size of the American community in France, one may note not only ambulance service at the front and service behind the lines, but practical help to evacuated refugees and provision of reading matter and amusements for soldiers at the front.

The American Library in Paris has established a Soldiers' Service which has collected 21,000 books and magazines and distributed 12,000 among the French and British soldiers. Special circulating libraries of 100 books and 50 magazines each have been prepared and donated to the French "foyers du soldat" (soldiers' restrooms) and the British canteens

While the French soldiers generally show most appreciation of literature in their own language, some of the more serious of them are spending their leisure hours acquiring or improving their knowledge of English. The American Library receives a number of requests for English books and magazines from French soldiers. Some of the soldiers, in appreciation of the literature which they have received, have sent in gifts which are on display in the American Library. These include a water-color painting of a kitchen on the Maginot Line, humorous soldiers' cartoons and pictures of hostile airplanes.

France's most serious refugee problem is a result of the compulsory evacuation of the city of Strasbourg and of a number of towns and villages in Alsace and Lorraine which are outside the protective barrier of the Maginot Line and, in some cases, within range of German shelifire. This evacuation was carried out very rapidly in the first days of the war, and the Alsatians, for the most part a thrifty and prosperous peasant folk, could only take a small part of their household effects.

The difficulties of adjustment in the southwestern provinces of France to which the evacuees were assigned were greater because the Alsatians speak a German patois which is incomprehensible to the peasants of the Dordogne. Here the American Red Cross, supplemented by the volunteer work of Americans in France, has been at work, distributing blankets and household utensils among the refugees.

Trawlers Rout Nazi Planes

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—One of four British trawlers attacked by German warplanes yesterday engaged in a 20-minute machine-gun battle with two of them and drove them off, one with smoke streaming from its tail and losing altitude, it was reported today.

An incendiary bomb and machine-gun fire struck the trawler Arora. Capt. Alexander Craig and the chief engineer returned the fire.

The other three trawlers attacked off the Northeast Coast of Scotland were the Bilsdean, Craigcoilleach, and Strathrannoch.

The sinking of the British steamer Efos, 1,245 tons, was disclosed Feb. 27 with the arrival of survivors at a British port. They said the ship struck wreckage in the North Sea.

Reports from Copenhagen indicated that the 7,000-ton Danish steamer Maryland was missing and that her crew of 34 was believed lost. The Maryland was en route from South America to Denmark and was last heard from Feb. 9.

Collide With Sub

BERGEN, Norway, Feb. 28 (AP)—A story of a collision with a submarine in which the submersible's periscope was torn off and the war vessel apparently sunk in the North Sea, was told here by survivors of the Norwegian steamer Arnfinn.

The sailors landed in lifeboats after leaving the damaged Arnfinn. The ship was still floating northward when they last saw her.

While the Arnfinn was en route from England to Norway, the sailors said, she collided with the submarine, which got under the Arnfinn's keel.

The Arnfinn developed a heavy leak after the submarine apparently sank but with the help of pumps she managed to reach the coast, where the crew abandoned her. The water was waist-high when the sailors took to the lifeboats.

[Lloyd's register of shipping does not list the Arnfinn but does list a Norwegian ship named Arnfinn Jarl, 1,151 tons.]

No Tramp Ships

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Government today forbade Turkish merchant ships to engage in tramp traffic, directing that every vessel must touch at a Turkish port on each voyage.

The order was described as required by Turkey's need to carry more of its heavy import and export traffic in its own ships.

This latest action by Turkey, which would give the Government virtual control over foreign cargoes in Turkish bottoms, is viewed as particularly significant in the light of Turkey's increasingly apparent role as a nonbelligerent ally of Britain and France.

U. S. Concern to Employ Only American Help

BUTLER, N. J., Feb. 28 (AP)—The American Hard Rubber Company, manufacturer of equipment for United States Navy submarines, will employ only native Americans in the future.

Announcements posted at the plant yesterday said the company would "hire only American-born workers," and warned 850 employees against violations of the espionage act.

Harry A. Cozzens, Jr., Plant Superintendent, said the company employed about 50 foreign-born employees. He added that 20 who had not received their final citizenship papers would be asked to obtain them "as soon as possible."

War? Oh, That! But a Premier Prefers Cricket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The remarkable effect of a game of cricket upon the business of making war was brought to light recently during a day's activities of Robert G. Menzies, Australia's Prime Minister.

Mr. Menzies, who is working on an average of 16 hours a day directing the Dominion's war effort, was observed one fine morning entering the Sydney cricket ground where New South Wales was engaged in playing Victoria.

Settling down in a seat at the pavilion, the Prime Minister soon became so deeply absorbed in the game that problems of state went completely overboard.

Mr. Menzies remained for luncheon in the pavillion. Then he remained for afternoon tea and, in fact, continued his truancy from office until the end of the day's play in the late afternoon.

Australians are wondering what would happen to the war if European statesmen of all nations were to follow Mr. Menzies' example.

Lloyd George Advises Britain to Go Slowly

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Germany has learned the lesson of the last war and kept its doors open to Russia, Italy, and Rumania for supplies, Mr. David Lloyd George, World War Prime Minister, declared today, while "frankly in respect of food we are not so well off as we were last time for a long war."

Addressing the National Defense and Public Interest Committee, he urged the Government to "make it clear" that air attacks on civilians would bring retaliation.

"Don't run any more risks," the veteran said in discussing the possibility of war with Russia.

"I would not allow any reckless or inconsiderate steering on icy roads to skid us into war with Russia. It is a big job we have undertaken. It will need all our strength to get through."

Of peace, he said: "When the peace comes it must no longer be a sham pact that will not stand the first shower that falls upon it."

"And certainly," he continued, "it must be a peace that will not be a betrayal of our principles, our pledges, our promises, and our trust. . . .

"There is one thing I want to say as an old war Prime Minister: Better a long war than a mean get-out."

The address was delivered at a luncheon at Dorchester Hotel.

"If you want a short war you must be thoroughly prepared for a long one, and the enemy must know it—a long one on all fronts. My theme today is, that at least on one vital front, in my judgment, we are not fully prepared, and that is food supplies."

Mr. Lloyd George has long advocated Lord Beaverbrook's "dig for victory" plan to make England more self-sustaining on its own soil.

Urging Britain to remember that the Army and the Nation must eat, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"Germany forgot it last time. She centered on her great armies. She was starved to surrender. She learned her lesson. Have we?"

"The last war was won by criticism," he argued, because the authoritarian state does not permit constructive criticism.

"When the peace conference comes you must not have your emissaries, like the Germans last time, coming to the table with empty barns behind them and pinched faces. If you do you must remember that you must not expect mercy or justice in your terms from a ruthless adversary."

Mr. Lloyd George declared that "every acre of land in this blessed isle must make its full contribution to national safety before we reach the fateful crisis."

Warning of future losses by air, submarine, and mine attacks, the Welshman, who has been 50 years in Commons this year, said that there were "millions upon millions of acres of 'weedland' going to waste robbing the sustenance of the people."

He said: "We have 5,000,000 more mouths to feed and 6,000,000 less tons of shipping to feed them with than in 1914-18."

Where Feminine Styles Follow a Masculine Trend

© International

The Women of England Do Their Bit

An increasing share of the work on the "home front" is coming to rest on the willing shoulders of the women of Britain. They have assumed many roles formerly occupied by men now called to the colors. And with their new responsibilities they have adopted men's trousers as their working uniform. Here is a group of women workers in an automobile factory in Sheffield, England. It is a serious business, this work of furnishing the instruments of war, but they enter their new tasks with a smile.

Federal Unionists Consider Planks for World Charter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 28—Drafting of a constitution for the whole Federal Union movement, which aims ultimately at unifying the nations in some form of world federation, was a primary purpose of a mass meeting of federal unionists over the week end. This constitution will govern the future activities of the movement and the relations of the central headquarters with all the branches.

The occasion was the first anniversary of the founding of the movement in Britain.

The world-wide nature of Federal Union was indicated by the congratulatory messages read from Clarence Streit of America, founder of the movement there, former President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia, and from Federal Union groups in Switzerland, France, Denmark and New Zealand.

Open-Air Meetings

The conference which included representatives from 225 local branches, representing 10,000 members, decided to hold big open-air meetings all over the country during the summer, and to press federal union ideals in the political field. A Federal Union candidate was recently withdrawn from a Cambridge University by-election when it was discovered that both candidates showed a sympathetic attitude toward the Federal Union idea.

C. D. Kimber, General Secretary of the Union, in the course of the convention declared that the Union carried out the basic ideas of Christianity. Its watchwords were "Freedom, Law and Government." It will be, he said, the free man's answer to "Mein Kampf."

The movement for union began in Britain quite independently of the corresponding movement which Mr. Clarence Streit was advocating about the same time in his book "Union Now."

Limitation of Sovereignty

At Oxford, a panel of experts, working under Sir William Beveridge, well-known economist, is studying such questions as limitation of national sovereignty, colonial administration, trade relations, currency, federal defense, minorities and a new charter of man's rights.

The extent of the support for the federal idea in this country is not limited to the support given so far to the Federal Union movement. Many eminent thinkers and a great mass of the general public in Britain are supporters of some form of federation, but they do not necessarily agree with the methods put forward by Federal Union.

In London, for example, there is a Federal Union Club with headquarters in Piccadilly. This Club, though supporting the broad principles of Federal Union and contributing to its funds, is an independent organization providing opportunities for the impartial discussion of federation. Federal Union Luncheon Clubs have been formed in the City of London for that purpose.

Letter Mail Goes Through To Non-Nazi Polish Areas

OTTAWA (CP) — The Post-Office Department has announced ordinary letter mail now may be permitted to go forward to territories in Poland occupied by Russia and Lithuania. Postal services to that part of Poland occupied by Germany remain suspended.

Spain to Buy Where It Sells; Move Is Blow to U. S. Trade

MADRID, Feb. 28 (AP)—Spain, its currency virtual "fiat money" and its supply of foreign exchange scanty, has set out to balance exactly its trade with each nation.

Spain is doing it by "bilateral" pacts. Under them, trade between each two nations should exactly balance. Thus countries like the United States, which formerly sold more to Spain than they bought, will sell less. Countries which had unfavorable balances, like France and Portugal, should sell Spain more than previously.

The Falange, dominant political party in Spain, defended the Government's program today as essential to national defense.

The Falange, however, assured capital that private initiative would be permitted full freedom to the extent compatible with the interests of the State in the Government's economic self-sufficiency program.

The Falange organ, "Arriba," indorsed Counsellor Carceller's recent speech outlining the program as an expression of "fundamentals" of the new Spain's economic policy.

Obviously answering criticism against "economic isolation" Señor Carceller pointed out that Great Britain and France also have been compelled to orient and direct their economics.

Señor Carceller declared surpluses under economic autarchy would "raise the Nation's standard of living" and also strengthen the country against any blockade.

He emphasized that military power also went hand in hand with economic autarchy.

However, United States' interests expressed fears the new program would likely hurt sales of United States products here.

Before the war, American products dominated this market. More imports came from the United States than from any other country. Bang-up salesmanship and quality, Spanish importers say, were the explanation.

But the balance of trade, if not of payments, consistently favored the United States.

In the five-year period before the Spanish Civil War broke out in July, 1936, Spanish imports from the United States averaged $34,000,000 yearly, while exports were no more than an average $17,000,000.

Even before negotiation of Spain's new bilateral agreements was started, however, the Nationalist Government's rigid foreign exchange control worked to the disadvantage of countries which bought less from Spain than they sold it.

An importer asking the Government for enough dollars to buy machinery in the United States would often be told no dollars were available, although he could have credits in German marks or Italian lire—or even free currencies like British pounds, French and Swiss francs—to buy similar machinery elsewhere.

In the bilateral agreements some "quotas seem to strike directly at American products" trade sources said. France, in 1940, will sell here 4,000 automobiles—twice or thrice the annual total of all European cars Spaniards bought before the war. It will also supply phosphate rock, most of which used to come from the United States. Portugal will sell Spain the lumber the United States used to supply.

American Trade

MADRID (AP)—With trade between Spain and the United States half what it was before the Spanish Civil War, businessmen here feel that Spain's new policy of buying from each nation no more than it can sell may further restrict their market.

Yet Ralph Ackerman, the United States' Commercial Attaché, argues that all the signs are not bad. He lists these good omens:

1. A demand for Spanish products is increasing in the United States, and can be stimulated by good merchandising methods, so that Spain will have more dollar exchange available.
2. Import control restrictions have been slightly relaxed in recent months, permitting the purchase of more American manufactured goods.
3. War has closed some European sources of supply—notably, Germany—to Spain.
4. Urgent need of Spanish industry for machinery and raw materials best bought in the United States is growing, and will have to be filled if Spain is to make full use of its own resources.

Mr. Ackerman sees the danger to American exports inherent in the bilateral balancing of trade, through quotas, in agreements like those Spain has concluded with Norway, Bulgaria, Portugal, and France.

In the five years before the civil war, American sales here averaged $34,000,000 annually. Spanish purchases in the United States were about half that. Trade dropped almost to nothing during the war, but rose in 1939 to half its prewar volume, the proportion between imports and exports being maintained.

Last year Washington arranged credit facilities for Spain to buy 250,000 bales of cotton, for Barcelona's idle mills. A few firms also extended credit for purchases of petroleum, motor vehicles, and tinplate. The Spanish exchange control dribbled out dollars for products unobtainable elsewhere, and some private barter deals were arranged.

Generally, however, Spain did without or sought other suppliers of goods the United States used to furnish—pitch pine, phosphate rock, agricultural, mining, industrial and commercial machinery, and the like.

British Wool Trade Adjusts Itself to Government Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The process of turning Britain's highly individualistic wool trade into a Government monopoly to meet wartime requirements has been fraught with difficulties but criticism of the control's shortcomings has subsided appreciably since Sir Harry Shackleton, Wool Controller, made a frank statement of the control's case to some 2,000 representatives of wool firms at Bradford recently.

Under the scheme which came into force immediately war was declared, the whole of the Australian and New Zealand clips for the duration of the war and one clip afterwards have been bought up by the control. The Government is now the sole purchaser of wool.

The control rations supplies to the manufacturers and fixes the price they have to pay. Primary consideration is given to clothing the fighting forces; second in importance is the export trade; third comes the civilian home business.

Clothing Cost Down

So far as the British public is concerned knitters have been more inconvenienced than buyers of suits or dresses. Knitting wool prices have risen by about one-third and some varieties have been difficult to obtain.

But big stocks of pre-war clothes and cloth have enabled shops and tailors to keep their prices down on the whole. Cost of men's suits is up by about 10 per cent.

While there has been little serious fault to find with the manner in which the control has fulfilled its task of clothing the fighting forces, there has been serious dislocation of business for the home and export market. Supplies were for a time so uncertain that manufacturers were obliged to refuse big orders.

Prices of yarns and cloths, which are not controlled, have also been causing serious concern to the industry.

Then too there has been talk that the Government has been profiteering in wool dealings. Misconceptions on this and other accounts seem to have been corrected by the Bradford meeting.

The controller held that the level of prices was justified by increased expenses but on this question most traders feel further investigation is necessary. Considerable satisfaction was expressed with the Controllers' renewed emphasis on the need for fostering exports, even at the expense of the home trade.

Manufacturers, merchants, and chambers of commerce had already been insisting on the need for stimulating exports. The control has now decided to increase the weight of wool required by manufacturers for export purposes during the rationing period March 1 to June 30 to 125 per cent of the weight during the current period instead of 100 per cent as originally provided under the scheme.

High hopes of the United States increasing its wool purchases from Britain were voiced by Dr. Ian Clunies-Ross, chairman of the International Wool Secretariat, on his return here recently from America. He said he thought Americans were pleased that the British Government was willing to sell to America at the same price as charged to British manufacturers.

Britain, according to Dr. Clunies-Ross, has 75,000 bales ready to sell to the United States, but he thought American buyers would need at least twice that amount this year. Last year he said, the United States imported 76,000 bales and 9,000 in the previous year. He spoke of the growing popularity of the woollen fabrics with Americans.

Yorkshire Keeps Busy

Meanwhile, times are good in the wool county of Yorkshire. Mills throb; wages are higher; labor is at a premium. And while prosperity puts in an appearance again among rugged Yorkshiremen, they derive added pleasure from contemplation of a job well done.

Supplying the Army with seven times as many greatcoats in a month as are normally required in a year has been only part of this job. In addition they produced 500,000 suits of battle kit in November, compared with 175,000 in a peacetime year. While keeping up much the same level of production Yorkshire is now giving special attention to the export market.

What of the future of the wool industry? So strong is the hold of private enterprise and free competition that at present Government control feels like a straight jacket. Many leaders of the industry believe that control has now come to stay. It is thought that even if the State does not retain to the full exent its hold after the war, control has so narrowed the function of wool merchants and brokers that a permanent change in the whole structure of the trade is likely to result.

Antiaircraft Guns of Holland Blaze Away at Alien Planes

By the Associated Press

The neutral Netherlands, described by Germans as a regular gateway for British warplanes entering Germany, loosed a rain of cannon-fire during the night against foreign aircraft which flew too high to be identified.

For more than five hours, ending at 3 a. m., Amsterdam antiaircraft batteries blazed away intermittently at the unwelcome visitors, as they had done also on Monday and Saturday nights. It was not disclosed whether any hits were scored.

For the second time, an unexploded shell ripped through a house from garret to cellar, and military authorities began an investigation. Last Saturday, a schoolhouse in the heart of the city was damaged; today, a three-inch projectile crashed through three floors of a residence near the beds of sleeping residents.

The British repeatedly have reported reconnaissance flights over Germany, but have not mentioned the routes taken.

Crossed at Five Places

German military circles said today that British craft had penetrated Germany Feb. 27 from two points on the Netherlands border.

The official German news agency, DNB, declared German observers had established "beyond the possibility of mistake" that the British were flying over the Netherlands to and from Germany. It said they crossed the border at five different points Monday night and returned by three routes over the neutral border.

DNB described the flights as "a violation of Holland's neutrality."

The most direct air routes from the British Isles to Germany lie across the Netherlands and Belgium. To strike at the German coast, it would be necessary to take a roundabout course northward before turning east.

More Reconnaissance Flights

Entering Germany from the sea also would confront the British aircraft with heavy defenses in the Helgoland Bight vicinity. The British Air Ministry has related numerous flights over this very region, however. It was there in mid-December that the war's biggest aerial combat was fought. The British said they downed 12 German planes and lost seven of their own; the Germans said 36 British craft were shot down.

Meanwhile the British Air Ministry announced that Royal Air Force planes had made reconnaissance flights over Berlin again during the night.

"Our aircraft," said the communiqué, flew over Berlin and Hanover. The enemy bases at Kiel and Cuxhaven were successfully reconnoitred."

The flight over Germany by British planes was the fifth reported in the past six days.

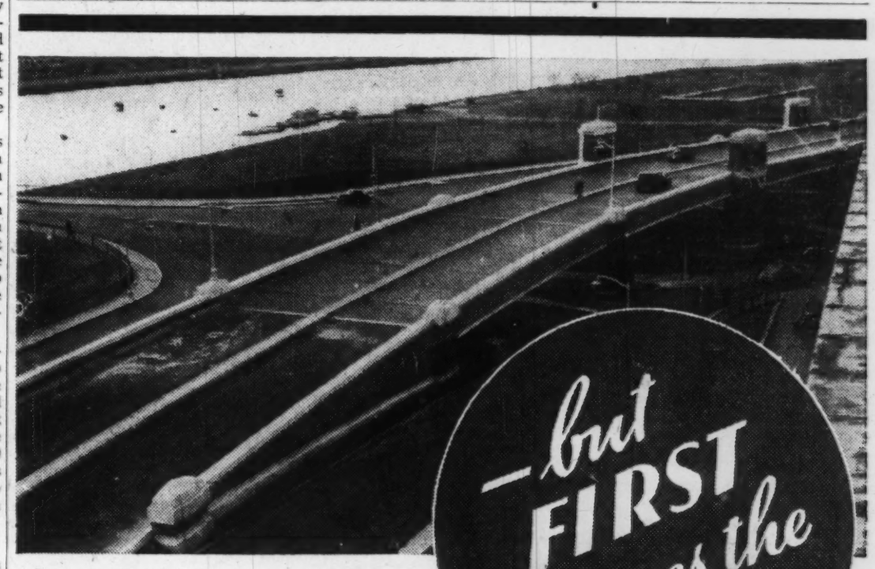
From Paris comes the announcement of the downing of two German planes which took part in massed German flights over France during the past 48 hours.

The French did not reveal whether their pursuit planes or antiaircraft batteries were responsible.

Royal British Guards Put in War Service

LONDON (AP)—The famed Royal Horse Guards and Life Guards Regiments, be-plumed and helmeted escorts of the King on State occasions, have been assigned to active service.

A military source disclosed that their peacetime formalities—posting of palace busbied sentries and prancing over London and Windsor parade grounds—will be carried out by a reserve regiment.



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Your problems of home financing may be as individual and complex as the problems of building this over-pass . . . But, here too, a carefully thought out plan may straighten out your financial difficulties.

We invite you to consult us about an individualized Plan of Mortgage Financing for your home.

The new Cottage Farm over-pass at Memorial Drive and Cottage Farm Bridge, Cambridge, which was opened to traffic recently. The total length of the over-pass is approximately 1100 feet.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
6 PARK SQUARE, BOSTON

Bright spots on a blustery day are furnished by the snug cheeriness of the new raincoats. Stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are constantly finding ways to make rainy weather attractive.

SO GOOD THEY ALL WANT IT even in preference to higher priced cars!

JIM, DEAR, WOULD YOU TRADE CARS TODAY? I'M GOING TO LAKE FOREST AND I'D RATHER DRIVE THE PONTIAC
SUSIE, DARLING, I DIDN'T KNOW YOU HAD A PONTIAC!
I HAVEN'T---THIS IS JIM'S. HE GROWLS, BUT I TRADE WITH HIM BECAUSE THE PONTIAC RIDES BETTER AND IT'S PLEASANTER TO DRIVE
NEXT DAY
I SAW YOUR MISSUS DRIVING A PONTIAC YESTERDAY. DID YOU GET HER ONE TOO?
NO, SHE BORROWED THIS ONE AGAIN. SHE'S QUITE A PENNY-PINCHER AND I'VE BEEN TELLING HER ABOUT GETTING 18 TO 24 MILES A GALLON
--THAT NIGHT--
HOW'S FOR BORROWING YOUR CAR TONIGHT, DAD? I WANT TO SHOW UP AT THE DANCE IN A SMOOTH NEW PONTIAC.
CAN YOU IMAGINE? THEY ALL WANT TO DRIVE THE LOWEST-PRICED CAR WE OWN. THAT SETTLES IT--THIS FAMILY IS 100% PONTIAC FROM NOW ON!

IT MAY *SOUND* exaggerated to say that *whole families* fall hard for the 1940 Pontiac, *but* talk to any one of your friends who has one!

There's a promise of *great* motoring in the smooth, sleek lines of this smart new car. And that promise is fulfilled in the wide-seated luxury of its "Triple Cushioned" ride and the power-packed performance of its smooth, quiet, economical Pontiac engine. And don't forget, the 1940 Pontiac is *priced just above the lowest!*

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AMERICA'S FINEST LOW-PRICED CAR

ONLY $783 AND IT HEADS THE STYLE PARADE

and up, delivered at Pontiac, Mich. Transportation based on rail rates, state and local taxes (if any), optional equipment—white sidewall tires, accessories—extra. Prices subject to change without notice. GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

*Illustrating the Special Six 4-Door Touring Sedan, $876**

Help promote Safety—Dim your lights when passing

SEE YOUR NEAREST PONTIAC DEALER

Fullest British Aid For Finland Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP)—Premier Daladier today told the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee that material aid by the Allies to Finland "will continue."

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Helsingfors radio announced the first Canadian volunteers had arrived in Finland to join the Finnish forces.

LONDON, Feb. 28—Finland, fighting an outpost war for European civilization, deserved the fullest British support, declared Sir Paul Dukes, who served the British Intelligence Service prominently in Russia, to a crowded gathering here today.

Sir Paul, who only left Helsingfors Feb. 25 and arrived in London today, said that the Russians had lost more men in the war up to the present than the entire Finnish Army, and the number of tanks captured or destroyed by the Finns ran into thousands.

He gave the encouraging news that while the Finns were retreating from such important posts as Viborg and Koivisto, Field Marshal Baron Karl Gustav Mannerheim, the Finnish Commander, a few days ago had told the speaker that he was agreeably surprised at the situation. The Finns, it appeared, only now were retreating to positions they had expected to have had to occupy six weeks ago.

Finland, Sir Paul maintained, was fighting civilization's battle, which was being waged against Russia and Germany, both of which were sworn enemies of Christianity. Quoting from the Russian leaders and press, he showed the aggressive tendencies of the Soviet regime.

He displayed a photograph of a Russian banner captured recently by the Finns which on one side carried a picture of "the hammer of destruction, the sickle of death, and bayonet of aggression," pointing against Sweden, and on the reverse, the world covered by the hammer and sickle.

Sir Paul asserted that the Soviets' aggressive world revolutionary aims had not been abandoned, but only put in "strategic retreat." Western democracies, he said, should at least supply the small David with a pebble and sling against the Russia Goliath.

Discussion of Aid

Meanwhile serious discussions about aid for Finland in the shape of an expeditionary force, supported by warships and planes, is being actively discussed in British military and naval circles. It received impetus by recent speeches on these lines of Leslie Hore-Belisha, former War Secretary and Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson, a Conservative Member of Parliament.

Such assistance would be a sign of hostility toward Russia, with whom Britain is still technically at peace. But many recent speeches of British public men have classed Russia as "an enemy nation" already. Moreover 500 British volunteers, members of an internation brigade organized to help Finland, were announced to be already on their way to the Finnish front.

This British contingent is stated to be about a quarter of the international force enlisted in Britain for Finland.

Strategic Value

Another aim of those who would send an expeditionary force to Finland would be to stop Russian supplies finding their way into blockaded Germany. In any event Finland is looked upon in military circles as a natural point for a flanking attack on both Germany and Russia.

While Government leaders in Britain have stated that "real" aid is being sent to Finland, the temper of the people is said to demand more extensive assistance, more food, clothing and permission to enlist for the defense of the Finns.

A further influence in favor of aiding the Finns has been Gen. Sir Hubert Gough, a World War commander, who states that open resistance to Russian aggression will go a long way toward influencing Italian policy in Britain's favor.

On the other hand Former Premier David Lloyd George in a speech today warned the Government against allowing "any reckless sterring on icy roads" to precipitate the country into war with Russia, on the ground that Britain has its hands full enough already. [Details: Page 5.]

Finland and Neighbors Charted in Easy-Reading Form

Major Places Involved in Russo-Finnish War Shown

To provide a basic map on which strategic developments in Finland can be followed, the National Geographic Society has added that northern country to its current series of war maps. The names of the cities are given exclusively in the Finnish form, such as Helsinki (Helsingfors), Viipuri (Viborg), and Turku (Abo). Density of population can be deduced from the map as the towns are far more numerous in the southern section while the open spaces are greater in the north.

Finns Fall Back Farther in North

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 28 (AP)—Norwegian sources stated that Finland's North Arctic Army continued to retreat yesterday after reaching Nautsi, eight miles south of its former positions at Jordenfoss.

Almost every building and house in the Nautsi area was ablaze after a day of heavy fighting.

The battle lessened somewhat late yesterday, after the Finns reached Nautsi, some 75 miles south of the Arctic coast.

There was heavy fighting in the air as well as between the ground forces.

Nevertheless a Russian communiqué early today did not mention the far north offensive, but said Red Army troops continued "breaking through the enemy's fortified zone," occuping 13 more defensive fortifications on the Karelian Isthmus.

Plan to Encircle Viborg

The Russians were reported trying to envelop Viborg by attacking across the ice of Viborg Bay.

The attacks were based on the captured fortress of Koivisto, reports indicated, but Finnish sources said any over-ice maneuver could only result in heavy Red losses as the Finns still retain big guns on the jagged west coast which can sweep the bay.

Finnish forces meanwhile have dug in around Viborg, determined to make its capture as costly as possible.

Artillery Duel Continued

The Finnish communiqué reported a Russian attack at Somme, about seven miles south of Viborg, and heavy fighting also on frozen Naykkijaervi, a small lake east of Somme along the Pero River, and at Lake Ayrapaa, 25 miles east of Viborg.

An artillery duel continued at the eastern end of the isthmus front where the Finns still hold their first line positions despite Russian attacks which failed to gain an inch. The Russians have pounded fruitlessly at Taipale ever since the war started Nov. 30.

Intense aerial warfare was reported by both sides, the Russian communiqué declaring that six Finnish planes had been shot down. The Finns had announced that 17 Soviet planes had been destroyed. Their bombing planes continue to strike at Russian communications and troop concentrations.

The Finnish communiqué, however, gave but little indication of the extent of the isthmus fighting, which was believed to be continuing undiminished in intensity.

Finland Celebrates an Epic

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Finnish people paused in their war with Russia today to honor the memory of a scholar.

It was just 105 years ago that Dr. Elias Loennrot published the Kalevala, the epic of Finland's mythical origin, and model on which Longfellow based the metrical pattern for his Hiawatha.

Wherever possible, choruses gathered today to sing verse after verse of the work that proved to be one of the principal factors in the awakening of Finnish nationalism. Radios broadcast passages with the hope that Finns far and wide would be inspired to strive anew for their invaded land.

Until Dr. Loennrot set himself to the task of collecting the old traditional songs of the peasantry, the Kalevala existed only in occasional fragments. Yor years, the scholar wandered through the land of lakes and forests, taking down exactly as he heard them snatches of the epic.

Supplementary work in Archangel—Finland was then an Imperial Russian Duchy—added missing parts. In 1835 his volume of 12,000 lines was published.

Its story concerns Vaeinamoeinen, the inventor of the sacred harp Kantele; Ilmarinen, the cunning art-smith; and Lemminkainen, a sort of arctic Don Juan. All three were sons of Kaleva, or ancient Finland.

Their heroic task was to regain the Sampo, the mill that ground out meal, salt, and gold. It had been lost to the folk of Pohjola, a land of the cold north.

In the midst of a battle the Sampo is broken. But one fragment drops into the sea and floats to Finland, thus bringing eternal prosperity.

New Palestine Regulations

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The British Government today announced new regulations controlling the sale of land by Arabs to Jews in Palestine would be authorized retroactive to May 18, 1939.

An official statement said the step was taken on advice that the rights and position of the Arab population would be prejudiced unless land sales were prohibited in some areas and strictly regulated in others.

Opposition Leader Clement R. Attlee charged in the House of Commons that the action disregarded the League of Nations, from which Britain received its mandate over the Holy Land, but Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald replied that the Government would attend a council meeting on the matter if the League desires.

A problem of troublesome dimensions over "the landless Arab" is likely to arise without these regulations, the statement said, asserting that development of a Jewish national home in Palestine would not be hindered by the new rules.

Asked why the present moment was chosen for the step, when unfavorable feeling might be aroused in Palestine and other parts of the world, Mr. MacDonald declared that continued failure to introduce regulations might prejudice "the present co-operation of all sections of the Palestine community."

City's Air Group Learning to Fly To Do Better Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Members of the City Council's aviation committee are bidding for recognition as the first group of its kind to undergo pilot training in order to study first-hand the problems facing airline, private, and other types of flying with which the regulatory body deals.

Vice-Mayor Harvey B. Freeman, and Councilmen Herbert Klockseim and Martin Moxley are the sky-riding committee members who have enrolled at the Scott Flying Service. They were interested in becoming pilots through the efforts of their instructor, Randall M. Scott, an active member of the aviation committee of the Long Beach Junior Chamber of Commerce, which has been promoting all types of flying.

One of the tests was the Feb. 25 air tour to Palm Springs, in keeping with the requirement that all student pilots make at least a 50-mile cross-country air trip before they qualify as pilots.

In addition to actual handling of the controls in flight, the Councilmen are learning navigation, meteorology, civil air regulations, and the theory of flight. While technicalities may arise to prevent the Councilmen from becoming licensed pilots, they nevertheless are going about their study thoroughly. They want expert knowledge to aid them in drawing up ordinances affecting flying here, a center of manufacture and of military flights, as well as of private and airline flying.

Funds for Finland to Go Toward Purposes of Donors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Former President Hoover and Mayor La Guardia told a luncheon meeting at the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn yesterday that every penny contributed to the Finnish Relief Fund would be used for the purpose named by the donor, stressing that if the gifts were for war material, they would be applied to that purpose by the Finnish Government. While the 1,000 guests donated $7,500 to the fund, pickets, said to be college students, marched in front of the hotel with signs warning that "giving money to Finland means a one-way ticket to war."

Mr. Hoover declared that American contributors to the Fund were aiding the Finnish cause in three ways.

"This Fund was established that the people of the United States might put into material their sympathies and indignation," he said. "The Finnish people have established their right in the world to be free.

"First, the Fund contributes to the direct aid of the civilian population; second, it relieves the Finnish Government of part of the burdens of the civil population and thus allows it to concentrate that much of its resources on the front; and, third, it furnishes the Finnish Government with dollar exchange. With that dollar exchange, they can buy anything in the world they want."

Mayor La Guardia, chairman of the Metropolitan New York Division of the Fund, stressed that gifts could be made for munitions, adding that "the overwhelming odds against which these brave Finnish people have had to contend has created a situation so onesided that it permits of no discussion of the merits involved.

Among those at the speakers table were Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Countess Eva Sparre, sister of Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim of Finland, Count Louis Sparre, Consul General T. O. Vahervuori of Finland, Consul General Martin Kastengren of Sweden, Consul General Rolf A. Christiansen of Norway, and Consul General George Bech of Denmark.

Elaborate preparations are going forward by celebrities of the stage, screen, art, and literature to provide entertainment at the benefit gala fair and dance to be held Wednesday and Thursday nights in four ballrooms of the Roosevelt Hotel.

An all-star tennis match for Finnish relief will be held on Rip's courts in the 71st Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth street, Sunday night, March 10.

Richard Bonelli, Metropolitan Opera baritone, and Heimo Haitto, young Finnish violinist, will give a concert Friday evening, March 1, in the Plainfield (N.J.) High School Auditorium for the Fund.

Chicago Man Indicted On Income Tax Charge

CHICAGO (AP)—A special Federal Grand Jury on Feb. 28 indicted Andrew J. Creighton, described by the Government as a South Side gambling boss, on charges of evading income taxes of $132,460 for the years 1936 to 1938, inclusive.

The indictment, returned before Judge Charles E. Woodward, was voted by the special jury which took over investigation of incomes of alleged Chicago gamblers started by the June, 1939, Grand Jury. The latter indicted William P. Skidmore, junk dealer, described by State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney as a kingpin of Chicago gambling. William J. Campbell, United States Attorney, said "more indictments are in prospect" in the gambling investigation which he said probably would wind up in two or three weeks.

Tractors, Planes Serve Gold Camps In North Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — This winter is proving to be a bumper season for the freighting business in Canada's new gold-mining area north of the trans-continental railway line.

Aerial transport operators report one of their best years, and now tractor trains are running across the frozen lakes, freighting thousands of tons of mining machinery to properties which have proven worthy of development.

Hudson, Sioux Lookout, and Kenora on the railway line in northern Ontario are the starting points of the air and tractor freight trains.

Here the heavy machinery and hundreds of tons of other supplies needed at mining camps are unloaded from the freight cars onto heavy sleds, and powerful tractors hitch the sleds together into strings of three or more, then tie on in front, and start on their run of several hundred miles over frozen lake and snowcovered bushland.

Big cargoes of machinery and equipment have been piling up at the railway points in the northern bush, flag stations but a few years ago, now thriving mining towns. Individual mines have equipment up to 700 tons waiting to be delivered. Hard ice has aided tractor transportation, and with the snow hard on the stretches of land to be crossed, and snow plows on tractors to clear a path, the supplies have started to move.

Forty tons is a good load for a tractor and three sleds, and cavalcades of three or more tractor trains are often seen on the road through the bush. As soon as the machinery has reached its destination it is unloaded, and the empty trains hurry back to the railway point, where fresh drivers are ready to take freshly loaded sleighs out. As many as 16 tractors with 60 sleds are operating from each point.

Airplanes are also flying in considerable freight, mail and express, as well as passengers, to the camps which remain in operation all winter. Northern Canada is seeing a busy winter, with the transport companies busiest of all.

Turkey Day Each Week For Men in Services?

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 27 (AP)—Texas' big butter and egg men want Uncle Sam to make every week a thanksgiving for his soldiers, sailors, and CCC boys.

The Texas Poultry, Egg, and Butter Association, alarmed by the surplus of the 1939 crop, has asked the Government to feed turkey every week as a means of reducing the 65,800,000 pounds in cold storage plants.

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G. O. P. Foreign Policy: Keep U. S. Out of War

What does the Republican Party offer toward the solution of national and world problems in this Presidential election year? When the report was issued The Christian Science Monitor printed a 5,000 word summary of "A Program for a Dynamic America, a Statement of Republican Principles" which only partly covered the 36,000 word report presented after two years of study by the Program Committee. Consequently, in additional articles appearing daily, further important phases of the report are being presented.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—If the Republican Party is returned to office this year, its three main objectives of foreign policy should be, in the opinion of the Party's Advisory Policy Committee:

1. To keep the United States out of the war.
2. To co-operate in the reconstruction after the war.
3. To serve the cause of democracy in the world by achieving the best possible democracy at home.

"It is important to the rest of the world," the Glenn Frank report declares, "as well as to ourselves, that the United States stand, at the end of this war, as an economically stable, self-governing democracy that has provided its people with a widely distributed well-being and visibly demonstrated how a continent-wide civilization can survive without resort to organized intolerance, class conflict, the liquidation of oppositions, slavery to the state, or war, a peaceful nation prepared for peace and equipped to co-operate effectively in the reconstruction of postwar economy.

Putting House in Order

"If we are to do this, it is important not only that we keep out of war but that we proceed promptly to put our own domestic house in order."

While the Republican Program Committee urges that the United States should observe scrupulous governmental neutrality, it emphasizes the need of executive discretion in foreign policy and cautions that the Nation cannot keep out of war by neutrality legislation, but only as the people wills that the country keep out and only as national leadership resolutely seeks to calm the temper and hold in balance the judgment of public opinion.

The report frankly and vigorously attacks the extent to which international trade restrictions are constantly throwing obstacles in the way of the full operation of the production system.

Forces of Production

"The forces of modern production," it says, "unlike the more limited forces of the premachine age, require for their effective functioning wide-ranking sources of raw material supplies and the possibility of a ready interchange of goods and services on a world scale.

"Political boundaries have been made into higher and higher barriers against foreign trade. Groups of nations have created controlled trade areas which are walled in not only by tariffs but by quotas, trade agreements, and strict government administration of foreign trade.

"These new trade barriers are robbing mankind of the full benefits of the modern productive system, are decisively lowering the living standards of many Nations, and are a menacing cause of war, as Nations, struggling for self-sufficiency, seek their sources of raw material supplies and foodstuffs in the conquest of territory rather than through the development of trade relations with the rest of the world.

"We should make clear in our foreign policy pronouncements that we stand ready to co-operate, if and when co-operation is possible, in clearing away the obstacles to such access to raw materials and such flow of international trade as will enable the vigorous forces of the modern productive system to make their full contribution to well-being the world around."

Function of Tariff Policy

In line with the foregoing views the Republican Program Committee holds that it is not the function of tariff policy to erect walls so high that behind them industries can maintain excessive prices or be so completely freed from external competition that they become inefficient. The Committee recommends reciprocity trade agreements subject to approval by concurrent resolution of both Houses of Congress. It favors the upbuilding of national defense forces large enough to protect the Western Hemisphere from aggression.

The Committee is particularly apprehensive of the effects which entry into the war would have on the United States because of the conditions of national indebtedness and unemployment and holds that under these circumstances it is highly questionable whether either the Nation's economic system of free enterprise or its system of representative self-government would survive participation in a European war.

"It is imperative," the program advises, "that nothing be permitted to unsteady the judgment of the American people or their leaders in dealing with the delicate issues raised by the European conflict.

"Under existing circumstances, there are compelling reasons why Americans, regardless of party, should support every effort, consistent with our national security and the safeguarding of our liberty and welfare as a people, to keep the United States out of this war."

Lakes-Seaway Foes Demand Critical Study

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28 (AP)—Opponents of the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway Treaty with Canada unanimously urged today speedy approval by the Legislature of proposals for a committee study to determine whether the waterway is "justified."

A resolution adopted at a mass meeting asserted the project "threatens the economic security of labor, transportation and industry in both the United States and Canada" and added:

"Any alliance with Canada, a belligerent country, in this period of the war would not be in accordance with the spirit of neutrality which the United States must maintain."

Two proposals for a study of the project are before the lawmakers.

Earlier, Harrison H. Wheaton, former Executive Manager of the New York State Waterways Conference Committee, told the group the treaty threatens international complications for the United States and the pact's consummation would engage this State in a huge hydroelectric power business.

Warner Bates, Secretary of the New York State Waterways Association, sponsoring the meeting, expected 1,000 persons to sound a united protest against a reported increase of favorable federal administration pressure.

"Signature to the proposed treaty will definitely tie us up with a belligerent in the current conflict in Europe," Mr. Wheaton declared.

"We have committed ourselves to the declaration of Panama for the express purpose of keeping that war from involving the Western Hemisphere," he added. "In words and deeds we have announced our intention not to be drawn into Europe's wars again under any circumstances.

"Would it not be the height of folly to enter into an arrangement in perpetuity with a nation at war to construct, maintain, operate and defend a joint project of this magnitude?"

Contending "the proposal is primarily a gigantic power scheme to put the State of New York in the electric power business backed by the United States Government," Mr. Wheaton continued:

"I charge the Federal Government with a sinister undertaking to blanket the northeastern section of the country, including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England States with a super-power project based upon the St. Lawrence and Niagara Rivers as the principal sources of power, from which will spread high tension lines reaching into every urban and rural community, supplying current to industrial and domestic consumers and competing with privately-owned utilities."

Richard W. Lawrence, President of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, said his group has "never regarded" the St. Lawrence Waterway as a possible "link in our national defenses."

He asserted it "would be most unwise" for the United States to "make a tremendous expenditure of public funds" to deepen the St. Lawrence when "its only outlet to the sea is entirely within a foreign jurisdiction."

Where the Municipality Aids

Howard Barlow
Conductor, Baltimore Symphony Orchestra

Public Fondness for Music Keeps Orchestra Thriving

A Symphony Orchestra Tour
Seventeenth of 20 Articles

By George Schaun
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Baltimore, Md.

With Howard Barlow in the position of Conductor, the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, a municipally supported organization, is launched on its twenty-fourth year. To look back, the Orchestra was an experiment, and something of a doubtful one in 1916. For besides being a pioneer of its kind, it was to be operated on even less than the customary symphonic "shoe string." When comparing the 1916 budget of $6,000 with the annual expense accounts of the New York Philharmonic or the Philadelphia Orchestra, one almost marvels how it was possible to provide a season of six concerts, year after year, without boosting admission prices at any time except for a few years of the World War period. Since then, as in the Orchesetra's earlier days, either 25 or 50 cents has been sufficient to reserve almost any seat in the house.

Looking backward, one is only too well aware of how much orchestral wreckage has been chronicled since the experimental days of American municipally supported symphony concerts. Posessing far greater monetary resources, and apparently just as many natural advantages, other symphony groups have been organized with enthusiasm, carried forward for a time with diminishing ardor, and then liquidated. Evidently, then, this particular venture had more to commend it than just a group of competent players, a sudden burst of civic enterprise, and a very low scale of admission prices.

Strube Makes Start

In the work of Gustav Strube, first conductor of the Orchestra, one finds much of the explanation for the hardy growth of an ensemble that, for the most part, was made up of musicians who had never had symphony experience and training. Players of three or four difficult solo instruments, such as the French Horn, were brought from other orchestras for each concert by Mr. Strube, who, had resigned as violinist in the Boston Symphony to take over the job of assembling and drilling Baltimore's municipal orchestra. Other posts were filled by players from small orchestras, by members of the Peabody Conservatory's teaching staff, and by veteran band and orchestra musicians.

An exacting and conscientious drillmaster, Mr. Strube succeeded in the task of molding the various groups of players into a unit. When he severed his connection with the orchestra in 1930, George Siemonn ably discharged the duties of this post for five years and was succeeded, in the 1935-1936 season, by Ernest Schelling. Dr. Schelling, known for his piano playing, his orchestral compositions, and his work as conductor of the New York Philharmonic's young people's concerts, wielded the baton with distinction for two seasons, to be succeeded by Werner Janssen; and now, it is Mr. Barlow.

From the beginning, orchestral policy, administered by Frederick R. Huber, Municipal Director of Music, has aimed at making the Baltimore Symphony an educational force. The Young People's Concerts, which were started in 1924, have been linked with public school music study courses, so that complete information regarding program material has been supplied regularly to each public school principal considerably in advance of concert dates. The half dozen programs given for adults each season, too, have nearly always shown a preference for acknowledged masterworks rather than to newer and controversial compositions.

Assured of Audience

A reason for the continued success of the Orchestra during times of economic adversity as well as in flood tide of prosperity, has been the genuine hunger of Baltimoreans for symphonic music. Public support has been of such a character that at times, in the past five or six years, the Lyric Theater (seating about 2,700) was sold out on the morning of the opening day of the seat sale.

Lately, a group of music lovers has set about devising ways and means to provide more rehearsals and concerts than the number permitted by the present municipal budget. The formation of a Symphony Guild was the result, and its members are now busily planning to "begin where the municipal subsidy leaves off." The Guild may prove to be only a passing phase, or it may become important. The Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, may in consequence of it, take on a new character in the decade to come. But whatever happens, the outlook with so much popular interest on every side, is unquestionably bright.

Republicans Place Hope In Ohio Victories

Continued from Page 1

Senate. Most observers hope for a clear-cut decision one way or another.

5. Democratic Candidates—Mr. Roosevelt, it is widely felt, will either seek to pick his successor or run himself. It is generally believed Mr. Roosevelt can get the third term nomination if he wants it. There is less agreement on whether he can pick his successor if he does not run, the names of Cordell Hull and Robert H. Jackson are frequently heard, but guesses vary from week to week. Roosevelt delegates will overwhelm Garner delegates in the Wisconsin and Illinois Democratic primaries, it is widely believed.

There is still little agreement on whether Mr. Roosevelt will run. It is generally felt he will not do so unless he is certain that he can be re-elected.

6. Republican Candidates: The three leaders are still Messrs. Vandenberg, Taft and Dewey. Uncertainty over Mr. Roosevelt's intentions bogs down the Republicans as it does the Democrats. Some politicians here are forming cliques, but many are waiting to test popular sentiment in primaries to see which of the three is the best vote-getter. Discernible also is tendency to turn to a dark-horse candidate outside of the "big three." It is the same tendency that brought Landon to the front in 1936. Governor Bricker of Ohio has been mentioned, and House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts. A small but compact group would prefer Herbert Hoover to either of the "big three."

The foregoing may be mentioned as some of the long-range points on which there is considerable agreement today in Washington among politicians and observers even of different parties. One point of heartfelt agreement has been omitted:

That it is harder to say what lies ahead today than it has been at the same stage of the campaign in almost any recent election. This is particularly true in picking the candidate of either party. One of the difficulties in piercing this political fog is the war. This is perhaps the greatest uncertainty of all. About all that can be said on this matter is that foreign war has a general tendency to strengthen the Administration in power, but this tendency is modified by cases and may well be overemphasized.

Toronto Coal Truce On Labor Conditions

TORONTO (CP)— Following a closed meeting of coal drivers and handlers here, William Haysey, union secretary, has made public the terms of the agreement which ended Toronto's recent four-day coal delivery strike.

The pact provided for maintenance of present wage and hour schedules, establishment of "grievance committees" to supervise working conditions in each yard and final resort to the Provincial Department of Labor for matters that cannot be solved by the grievance committee.

The agreement contained no specific mention of the closed shop, one of the original demands of the strikers, but Mr. Haysey said that the working of the agreement would have the effect of a closed shop since the grievance committee can demand a dealer dismiss a nonunion employee.

Arguments Begin In Wage-Hour Suit

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 28 (AP)—A suit attacking minimum wages under the Wage-Hour Law, and affecting approximately 175,000 workers in the textile industry, was called for argument here today before the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The suit was brought by the Opp Cotton Mills, Inc., of Opp, Ala., and the R. D. Sanders Mills of Mississippi and joined in by 17 other petitioners.

It challenges constitutionality of the Wage-Hour Law and a 32½ cents-an-hour wage set by the Industries Committee. It is the first judicial review of the wage scale fixed by the Committee for the textile trade.

Washington Sideglances

Gadgets for checking facilities interest the hostesses of Washington—Simplifying the income tax return is a complicated business—No initial for Mr. Biddle.

By the Washington's Monitor Bureau

Washington

Embassy Gadget: Latest accoutrement of Washington high society is a mechanical hat checker—wonder of Venezuela's glistening new Embassy on Massachusetts Avenue.

Fashioned after one in the Hotel Savoy in London, the new contrivance consits of two dumbwaiters just inside the front door to drop guests' wraps to a cloakroom below and lift them up again when it's time to leave.

For a little while at the legation housewarming last week the guests came too fast, and the dumbwaiters were too slow and notables finally resorted to putting their coats behind potted palms.

Official hostessts who can't very well ask their guesst to lay their coats on the beds, still think it's a great invention.

So?: This will interest those who have begun to fill out their federal income tax returns.

Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has announced that "important changes" have been made this year to "further simplify return forms."

Of Form 1040-A for incomes of not more than $5,000, he says, "instructions have been simplified. All references to sections of the law and technical phrasing of the regualtions have been eliminated."

His other descriptions of simplifications are so complicated we haven't been able to figure them out.
them out.

F. (?) Biddle: Francis Biddle, new Solicitor General of the United States, is highly amused by the great variety of middle initials capital hostesses have written on his place cards since he came to Washington.

The reason is—he has no middle initial.

Final Words: When a bill is before the House, it is customary to listen first to the Committee members who have sat through hearings and worked on it behind closed doors.

On the House Ways and Means Committee, which brought forth the resolution extending the Hull trade agreement program, there are 25 members.

Representative Usher L. Burdick (R) of North Dakota, sat, not to patiently, through many long triades. Finally, after almost a week, he was allowed to speak.

He wound up with this quip, "for fear I will not have another chance before the time arrives, I wish you all a merry Christmas and a happy new year."

Where to begin: Every so often, someone starts a legislative campaign to rid the capital of its little band of fortune tellers and clairvoyants on the ground that even a few such persons are much too many, especially where government is concerned.

The District of Columbia Committee of the House incited by pressure from the outside, is about to begin study of a proposal to outlaw all professional oracles in Washington.

At present 22 fortune tellers are able to pay the annual license fee of $250 charged by the D. C. government.

First step toward action, certain congressmen admit, may well begin at home, on wives who "go to fortune tellers."

Duke University Puts Old Books on Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Duke University is displaying a series of exhibits dealing with the history of typography, in celebration of the 500th anniversary of printing. The first showing was composed of a selection of books published prior to 1600.

The March exhibit will be a survey of early American printing, ranging from Hispanic-American publications to Confederate imprints. During April, the third and last display, entitled "A Gallery of Great Printers," will be exhibited.

Straus Sues Germany For Revenue From Works

PARIS (AP)—Oscar Straus, the Viennese composer, who recently became a naturalized French citizen, has announced that he had sued the German Government to recover revenues from his author's rights seized by the Reich. The suits were filed in Zurich, Switzerland, and Brussels, Belgium.

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Corset Salon, Second Floor

Opening Social Revolution

Continued from Page 1

Dr. Barnes said. He reminded his audience that the Nazi movement was gaining some adherents in England, while the Communists continued their activities in Germany.

"One must not forget the developing class consciousness in the warring countries," he stressed. "The matter of social evolution is extremely important to the comprehension of the situation."

Dr. Barnes found the military "orderly and restrained in Germany. His impression was that the soldiers were not eager for war, however. He found "lebensraum"—the need for territorial expansion—still an obsession throughout Germany, and the feeling against England as "less emotional" than it had been in the world war. Instead, he saw it as approaching a more sophisticated emotion of resentment against a "schoolmaster" who was trying to impose his ideas of international morality on other nations.

Changes in System

Mr. Dulles, addressing the delegates last night, favored four changes in the international system to effect an "orderly transition from the crude and primitive conception of the sovereignty system to a wiser world order."

These changes, he held, could be carried through only with a popular understanding and willingness to support the program. This educational task was the responsibility of the Nation's churches.

Open trade doors, a genuinely functioning World Court and world patriotism, rather than state patriotism, were stressed in the four-point program which Mr. Dulles submitted to the conference as follows:

1. A genuine internationalization of colonial areas, providing for the "open door" of equal opportunity.

2. Recognition in the highly developed nations that the international movement of goods, money, and people is of more than national interest and that legislation in these matters should be exercised only with a responsibility toward all who may be affected thereby.

3. A World Court having compulsory jurisdiction and with a mandate to build up a genuine body of international common law.

4. Some form of collective security."

sponsible," he said. "It devolves upon them to put God and State in proper relation to each other and to teach humbleness rather than self-righteousness which creates false moral cleavages."

The church's stake in the Far East and the issues raised for Christians by the war in China were warmly debated at the opening session yesterday.

The proposals for immediate action by Christians presented to the conference by Dr. Shafer included the following recommendations:

1. Urge the United States Government to give primary consideration to the settlement of the whole situation in East Asia in all negotiations looking to the making of a new commercial treaty with Japan.

2. Urge the extension of generous credits to China both by government and by private capital.

3. Urge Christians to take such voluntary action as will disassociate them from participation in Japan's program in China.

4. Give more active support to relief work in China.

Among the steps which might be taken by the United States Government looking toward the restoration of peace in east Asia the following recommendations were submitted to the conference:

1. Relinquish extra-territoriality, withdraw United States naval and military forces and surrender inland navigation rights in China within three to five years from the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese war.

2. Endeavor to obtain the consent of the other powers now enjoying special privileges in China also to relinquish them and likewise to get the consent of all interested powers for the return of the concessions and foreign settlements to China.

4. Facilitate the opening of the American captial market to loans both to China and Japan, when peace is re-established.

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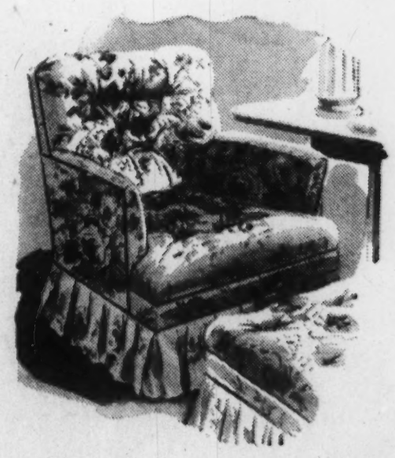

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NEW YORK

The Camera Views the Dance as a Popular Theatrical Attraction

"Voices of Spring"

Nina Etroganova and Dimitri Romanoff of the new Ballet Theater, which had a brilliant three-weeks' season at Radio City's Center Theater in New York City in January and February. Here they are seen in Mordkin's lilting ballet of Vienna days, "Voices of Spring."

Korean Dancer

Sai Shoki brought the delicate art of her native Korea to the Holiday Dance Festival held at the St. James Theater in New York the last week in December.

Martha Graham's New Dance

Erick Hawkins as the Ringmaster and Martha Graham as the Empress of the Arena in "Every Soul Is a Circus," Miss Graham's new dance-comedy. This dance was presented by Miss Graham for the first time in the Holiday Dance Festival in New York in December.

Paul Haakon

Mr. Haakon, bright dance star of many a stage show, recently returned from a long engagement in Chicago to dance again at the Radio City Music Hall in New York.

Caught in a Swirl of Action

Members of Martha Graham's Concert Group. The group is en route with Miss Graham and Company to the West Coast.

"Gaîté Parisienne"

Frederic Franklin and Alexandra Danilova, the Baron and the Glove Seller in Massine's frolicsome "Gaité Parisienne," one of the many hits in the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo's repertoire. The Company played to a thronged Metropolitan Opera House in New York for a month last fall before starting a transcontinental tour.

Richard Tucker; Barbara Morgan; Maurice Seymour; Alfredo Valente

Young Dance Star

Little Marie Jeanne is an accomplished ballerina of the Ballet Caravan which took part in the Holiday Dance Festival. The company is now making its second transcontinental dance tour.

A Scene From Kurt Jooss's New "Chronica"

Which is a tragic dance fable of dictatorship in a Renaissance setting—with contemporary overtones. The Jooss Ballet, making its fourth tour of the United States, announces a gala season at the Alvin Theater in New York from April 8 to 14 in which they will present their entire repertoire of ten original ballets performed only by this company.

Carmalita Maracci

Hispanic tornado from California and Guatemala, who made a dashing Broadway debut in the Holiday Dance Festival.

Charles Weidman

Partner of Doris Humphrey, at right.

Doris Humphrey

who with her renowned partner, Charles Weidman, left, heads a company that has presented dance-drama, comedy, and farce in many New York theaters, staged the dances for a number of Broadway shows, and made a nation-wide tour last season. They are soon to begin a Mid-Western tour, returning through the New England States, and will make a New York appearance in the spring.

New Films in Prospect for Boston—Trio in Debut Performance

Grace Moore in Film Opera, 'Little Old New York' on List

One movie program is holding over this week—the bill at the State and Orpheum headed by "Northwest Passage." In the other regular first-run houses changes of pictures are announced.

The first of the incoming films arrives this afternoon at the Fine Arts, where "Katia" is succeeded by a movie version of the opera "Louise." The picture was made in Paris with the assistance of the composer. The production was directed by Abel Gance. English titles have been provided by Deems Taylor, who also has written a foreword to the film.

* * *

'Little Old New York'

Starting with previews tonight, the new double bill at the Keith Memorial will include "Little Old New York" and "The Saint's Double Trouble." The former film is based on a novel by Rida Johnson Young about Robert Fulton's invention of the steamboat. The cast is headed by Alice Faye, Fred MacMurray, Richard Greene, and Brenda Joyce. Among the other players are Andy Devine, Henry Stephenson, and Fritz Feld. There is one song by Miss Faye, "Who Is the Beau of the Belle of New York?"

"The Saint's Double Trouble" is another in the series of adventure stories by Leslie Charteris, with George Saunders again in the principal role. This time his problems are complicated by a jewel smuggling adversary who bears a close resemblance to himself. Helen Whitney, Jonathan Hale, Bela Lugosi, Donald McBride, and John F. Hamilton are in the cast.

* * *

At the Metropolitan

"The Story of Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet," which heads the double bill at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday, is concerned with the career of Dr. Paul Ehrlich, dealing at length with his medical research. The role is played by Edward G. Robinson.

The second film, "Granny Get Your Gun," has a setting in Nevada, and a story about a veteran grubstaker. May Robson heads the cast.

* * *

Paramount and Fenway

Starting Thursday, the double bill at the Paramount and Fenway will include "He Married His Wife" and "The Man Who wouldn't Talk." The story of the former film is concerned with a husband who separates from his wife, tries to be "modern" about he new boy friend, and remarries her for conclusion to the yarn. Joel McCrea, Nancy Kelly, Roland Young, Mary Boland are in the cast.

"The Man who Wouldn't Talk" deals with a man who confesses to a murder, but will give no information about himself. Lloyd Nolan has the part. Jean Rogers and Onslow Stevens are in the cast.

* * *

At the Exeter

The Lane Sisters in "Four Wives," and Frank Morgan and Virginia Weidler in "Henry Goes Arizona" continue on the screen at the Exeter through today. The program for the last half of the week include Andrea Leeds and Don Ameche in "Swanee River," and Alan Marshal and Helen Vinson in "Married and in Love."

* * *

At the Telepix

The program of short features at the Telepix Theater in the Park Square Building, starting Friday, includes the March of Time on "The Vatican of Pius XII," a movie journey to the Virgin Islands, Frankie Masters and Orchestra, a film on the United States Treasury, cartoons, oddities, and a 30-minute news digest.

* * *

Stage and Screen

Frankie Darro in a first-run film, "Chasing Trouble," and Tony Martin and Rita Hayworth in "Music in My Heart" provide the screen entertainment for the Keith-Boston beginning Thursday. Master Darro is supposed to be a flower shop messenger boy who discovers that he is helping a ring of spies in the belief that they are G-men. In the cast are Marjorie Reynolds, Milburn Stone, Alex Callam, Willy Costello, and George Cleveland.

On the stage will be Saul Grauman and Company in his musical "Stairatone"; Cully Richards from the "Straw Hat Revue"; the Four Squires, with comedy and songs; Joe and Jane McKenna; and the Hudson Wonders, juvenile acrobatic dancers.

* * *

Continuing Films

Films continuing for a second week include the following:

State and Orpheum—"Northwest Passage" with Spencer Tracy, Robert Young, Walter Brennan, Ruth Hussey, and Nat Pendleton; and "The Lone Wolf Strikes," with William Warren and Joan Perry.

Trans-Lux—"The Invisible Man Returns," with Vincent Price, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Nan Grey, John Sutton, Alan Napier; and "Danger on Wheels," with Richard Arlen and Andy Devine.

Grace Moore and Group From 'Louise'

In the film version of the opera opening today at the Fine Arts

Finale to Chamber Series

Last night an audience that overflowed on to the stage of Jordan Hall applauded the Sanromá-Burgin-Bedetti Trio, which gave the final concert in the series presented by Aaron Richmond with the co-operation of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. The program comprised the Schubert Trio in B flat major, Op. 99; the Theme, Variations, and Coda from the Trio in A minor, by Tchaikovsky, in commemoration of the Tchaikovsky centennial, and, as final item, the Beethoven Trio in B flat major, Op. 97.

Although on paper, the presence of two trios in B flat to augur some slight monotony, actually the thematic material and the treatment presented so distinct a contrast that key became of secondary importance to the listening ear.

* * *

The opening measures of the Schubert did not receive too auspicious a performance, but as the first movement progressed, the players settled to their stride and from then on the audience heard some beautiful playing. The Andante was especially appealing. There is a particularly lovely melody in this movement, to which each of the players gave his best. The Scherzo which followed was further evidence of excellent ensemble, and at the close of the work there was prolonged applause.

The Tchaikovsky offered technical hazards which were taken for the most part with disarming ease, particularly by Mr. Sanromá, whose performance in the third, fifth and ninth variations and in the Coda was a model of discreet and swiftly moving tonal etching. His associates were equally on their musical toes during these sparkling measures.

* * *

With the Beethoven came the contrast in approach—a very evident feeling for the orchestral in the development of the thematic material and the dramatic note which had been less evident in the work of either Schubert or Tchaikovsky. Here again, the listener derived great pleasure from the finely synchronized performance, despite some rather amazing slips in intonation from the cello and a not too firm voice from the violin. These were momentary, however, and did not seriously lessen the listener's enjoyment of the opus as a whole. In fact, this commenator cannot recall a more carefully considered performance. It was a triumph for the artists who were recalled to the platform many times by an obviously delighted audience. A fitting finale to a series of chamber concerts that have been of extraordinary interest.

G. M. S.

20th Century-Fox

Andrea Leeds

In "Swanee River," coming Thursday to the Exeter

Richard Greene

As Robert Fulton in "Little Old New York," coming to the Keith Memorial

'Reunion in New York'

By John D. Beaufort

New York

Those ingratiating refugee revue artists who made their debut here last season are continuing their translation of gemütlichkeit from Vienna to Broadway in a new revue, "Reunion in New York," at the Little Theater. It is a reunion of which almost everyone will approve and for which one wishes the best success possible. Since the closing of "From Vienna," these men and women have maintained their identity as a group, studying the new language, practising new skits.

Everyone in a position to make the comparison seems to think that the new revue is better than the old one. That is a wholesome condition. The actor relishes even less than most other people the substitution of pity for genuine admiration. And while these troupers no doubt look back with appreciation to those New York theater people who made their Music Box debut possible, they are quite obviously unwilling that a soft Viennese accent should be expected to continue winning them friends in a new world theater. Especially when they possess looks, voices, and acting talent.

* * *

One wishes they could be equally emphatic about casting behind them those episodes which, while they may arouse sympathy, do not strengthen a revue of this sort. It is perhaps not for us who dwell in security to criticize some display of bitterness against their oppressors by artists who have been forced to learn a new language, a new idiom, a new tempo. Obviously, this struggle is frequently less comical than Fred Lorenz finds it in the amusing "English in Six Easy Lessons."

But there is weltschmerz and weltschmerz. There is the sort of nostalgia, for instance, expressed in the final "A Party With Our Memories." Even in its present rather inadequately staged version, this number combines charm and poignancy. Against this, there are such numbers as "Dachau," "Oratorium Salzburgiensis," and "Where Is My Homeland"—the last-mentioned being the best of these three. But "Dachau," though it may enhance our sympathies for the oppressed of the concentration camp, also throws quite a damper on "Reunion in New York.' And this does not help the revue. As for the Salzburg number, its present length vitiates its rather effective final moments. In any case, the anti-Nazi sequences are not really clever enough to give the sketch real strength.

* * *

Quite another matter is "I'm Going Crazy With Strauss," in which a Viennese girl laments the fact that her American boy friends are too much concerned with Alt Wien when she is all for learning about American wieners. More could be made of just this business of adaptation to the new way of living which, one imagines, must be rich in material.

Again, one would accept with delight more of such sketches as "Shooting Gallery," in which a tale of tuh-rue love is told with beautiful mechanical eloquence by a windowful of puppets. This exemplifies a sort of charm to which American revue makers have nothing camparable to offer. There are also other good sketches, such as "Keep Laughing," in which Katherine Mattern illustrates hilariously the comments of Walter Martin as a dead-pan lecturer; "Ain't Love Awful," which has some rather amusing satirical implications, and some, though not all, of Lotte Goslar's dance creations.

* * *

There is a freshness and a casualness about these people which are thoroughly fragrant and refreshing. One wishes, however, that their material were just a little more incisive and succinct. Some of the sketches have a way of melting away into pointlessness. Perhaps—as long as the group wants to find a genuine place in America—someone with a brash American hand should throw a little more grit into the satirical sketches.

There is a good deal of Vienna café atmosphere as a sort of prelude to the revue and it has probably been thought unwise to incorporate more of it into the body of the entertainment itself. Just the same, such an incorporation might not hurt. Certainly, some of the more labored portions of such a sketch as "Blitz-Carmen" could well be replaced. The underlying problem of course—and one which has not been entirely overcome—consists in superimposing the new idiom without obliterating the charm and feeling which underly the old accent.

At any rate, these most likable and attractive Viennese are putting on a good show at the Little. A show, in fact, to convince us that with improved materials, they are capable of an even better one.

'Reunion in New York'

"Reunion in New York," a new musical revue conceived by Lothar Metzl and Werner Michel. Music mostly by André Singer and Mr. Michel. Staged by Herbert Berghof and Ezra Stone. Settings by Harry Horner. Costumes designed by Lester Polakov. Dances and choregraphy by Lotte Goslar. Speech training by Arthur Lessac. Production supervised by Mr. Stone and Marc Daniels. Presented by the American Viennese Group, Inc., at the Little Theater, beginning Wednesday, Feb. 21, with a cast which includes the following: Klaus Brill, Nelly Franck, Nell Hyrt, Vilma Kurer, Paul Lindenberg, Fred Lorenz, Katherine Mattern, Walter Martin, Elisabeth Neumann, Maria Pichler, Henry Peever, Lothar Rewalt, Edgar Vincent, and Lotte Goslar.

Music Notes

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Serge Koussevitzky, will give its sixth concert of the season in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Thursday evening. The program will consist of Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony, Hindemith's Symphony "Mathis der Maler," and the Prelude to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg."

* * *

Monday-Tuesday Symphony

Webster Aitken, American pianist, will be soloist at the fifth pair of concerts of the Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, to be given in Symphony Hall on March 4 and 5. Dr. Koussevitzky will open the program with Arthur Foote's Suite in E major for string orchestra, and close it with the Second Symphony of Brahms in D major. Mr. Aitken will play Mozart's Piano Concerto in B flat major, K. 450.

* * *

Pro Arte Symphony

Paul Bregor, pianist, will play the Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto in B flat minor at the first concert of the Pro Arte Symphony Orchestra in Jordan Hall Friday evening. The orchestra, under the direction of Paul L. Bauguss, is composed of advanced players chosen by audition from all community orchestras in Boston. The program includes the Vivaldi Concerto Grosso in D minor; the first movement of Brahms' Second Symphony; Smetana, "The Moldau"; Fauré, Berceuse; Wagner, "Rienzi" Overture. Admission is free.

Family Trio at Vose's

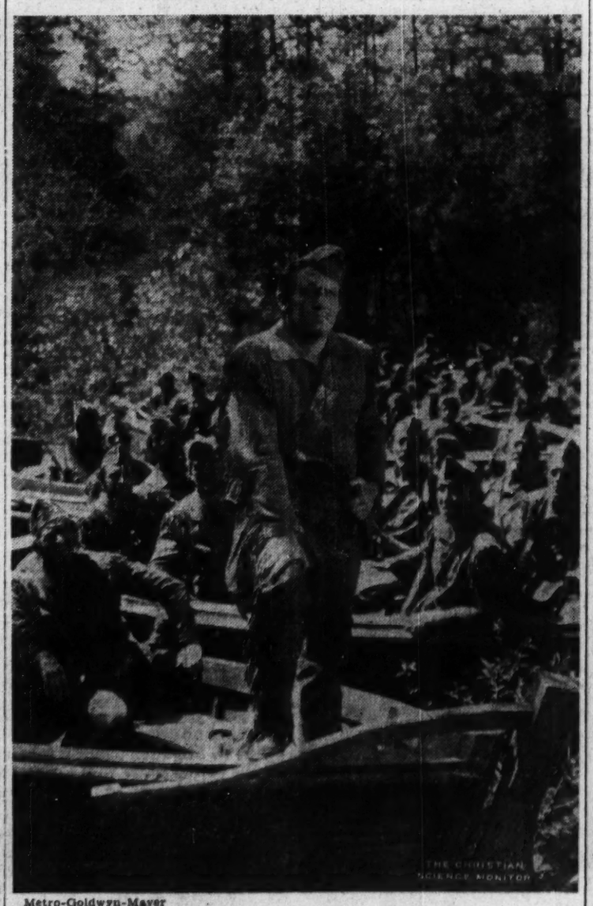
At the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square there is a joint exhibition of paintings by George Oberteuffer, his wife Henriette Amiard, and their son, Karl Oberteuffer.

The three members of the family paint in their own respective ways. George Oberteuffer shows a number of views of Boothbay Harbor and Cape Ann. He works in an impressionistic way, aiming for an abbreviated, direct, clear portrayal. There is a bright quality in his pictures. His son Karl has an affinity with his father's painting style. True, he does show an interest in a wider range of subjects and is inclined to be more experimental. He works with odd perspectives, and sometimes contrives a dramatic effect. Several water colors of his are shown in addition to a few oils. In aquarelle, he uses a spare and searching brush; he works in smaller scale and in a neat summarizing fashion. He has an eye for subjects which suit the water color medium and he depicts them with conviction and freedom from intrusive shadows and clutter of uncertain brush-strokes. Some of the aquarelles seem almost abstract in their spare handling.

Henriette Amiard's pictures provide a contrasting feature. She paints portraits, still-life, and genre scenes. She reveals a sensitive and artistic response to texture and atmospheric quality. While some of her portraits have a realistic bias, most of her compositions show an inclination to withdraw from the realistic. They are permeated with a fanciful, emotional quality which is heightened by pallid hues and a tendency to pull all tonalities toward fresco-like whiteness. She is consistent once she embarks on this course of procedure, and the veiled, diffuse effect and softened hues endow her pictures with a distinction comparable with that of the late Alexandre Iacovleff.

It is interesting to find varying temperaments in a family, a tendency in some members to external recording, in others to an introspective and personal visualization. There are outlets for varied temperements in the many styles practiced today by painters.

D. A.



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"GONE WITH THE WIND"
Reserved Seats Now On Sale

Red Sox Personality Outfielder Sees Good Year—Ross Likes Idea of Air Rides

Williams Confident Hitting Will Continue This Season

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—As the Orange Blossom Special pulled steadily toward Sarasota today and the beginning of another spring training campaign for the Red Sox, a young man whose middle name should have been "Confidence" sat by a window and watched the rolling country. His sophomore season in the American League was only seven weeks away, yet an unsuspecting listener might think that he had been cutting into big league steaks for 10 or 15 years.

"Of course I'm confident," grinned long Ted Williams, the new right field star of the Boston club. "Why shouldn't I be? A lot of fellows said last spring that I wasn't ready for the American League. They said I'd be back at Minneapolis or with Louisville before June 15. But I fooled them, didn't I? I knew I could hit the pitchers up here, and just kept swinging until I proved it. Now I know they'll never stop me very much.

Change of Pace

"In the American Association, about all I saw were fast balls and curves," continued the young Californian, locking his fingers behind his head. "But up here they give you that change of pace every once in a while—especially when you're new. I was troubled plenty during the early weeks of last season, but after a time I learned to measure the slow stuff just like I did the fast ones. I'll be even better this year."

Tall, boyish, always hatless and wearing a perpetual grin, Ted Williams is a living portrait of the typical American youth. In the brief period he has been a member of the Red Sox family, he has made more friends for the club than the average player could make in a dozen years. His home runs at Fenway Park, his lanky gait in the outfield, his mannerisms at the plate, his short but effective speech at the baseball writers' dinner Feb. 1—in fact, almost everything he does and says on and off the field makes him more popular with the fans. The boy has rare personality and mechanical abilities.

Fixture at Fenway

To the Hub paying customer, Williams is their "boy." Ted and his one thousand moves will become a legend at Fenway Park, just as Babe Ruth did at Yankee Stadium and Christy Mathewson did at the Polo Grounds. Ted's thundering bat will eventually help bring an American League pennant to Boston. How soon that will be, no one can tell. But when it does happen, there is little doubt that Williams will be carrying a heavy share of the offensive burden. In 1939 he batted .327, with 31 homers and 145 runs driven in.

Mechanically, Williams is not the finished product. More critical experts might say he is far from it. But judging by his development in a single season with the Red Sox, he will not be long ironing out the rough spots. This spring at Sarasota Manager Joe Cronin will have his sophomore star drilled on ground balls and on fly balls hit over his head. He will order the batting practice pitchers to throw the boy plenty of "slow stuff." But the day is not distant when Williams will be challenging most of the slugging records in the junior circuit.

Desautels Ready

On the train today with Williams are Gene Desautels, Ted Olson, Elton Deuse and Mickey Harris. Despite much pre-season talk about the Red Sox catching, or lack of it, Desautels will do a fair job behind the plate when the team opens the regular campaign in Washington on April 16. Deuse, the former Providence College catcher, will be farmed out. Olson, no doubt, is making his final trip South with the Red Sox, unless he surprises the coaches who have followed his professional career during the past two or three years. Harris had a flattering record with Scranton, but will be sent to Louisville or Minneapolis in 1940 for further seasoning.

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Williams, being an outfielder, is not due at Sarasota until next week, but the extra work at the training base will not do him any harm. In fact, Cronin will encourage it.

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This Orange Blossom Special doesn't lose any time getting the Red Sox party to Florida. It pulled out of the Pennsylvania Station at 1:30 this afternoon and is scheduled to reach Sarasota at 3:35 tomorrow afternoon.

* * *

The newspapermen were "kidding" Williams on the train. They told him that Cronin would not give him a uniform until the other infielders and outfielders reported at camp. "Then I'll work out in my street clothes!" shouted the boy.

* * *

When the Sox batterymen arrive at the Payne Field clubhouse, Johnny Orlando and Freddy Stack, who drove down last week end, will have full equipment hanging in lockers and ready for use. Incidentally, there is more to this job than the fans realize, which should make an interesting story some time.

Red Sox Head For Warmer and Sunnier Climate

By a Staff Photographer

Official departing of the Boston Red Sox for spring training took place at the South Station this morning when Phil Troy, secretary, piloted Ted Williams, Ulysses Lupien, Ted Olson and accompanying newspapermen aboard the train for Sarasota before a huge gathering of well-wishers. Above is a picture of Ted Williams, center, with arm around Mary Lynch, member of the Red Sox office executive staff. The lad with the light coat at the extreme left is Lupien. Peeking between Williams and Tom Kenny, at Williams' left, is Win Green, trainer for the Sox and Bruins. Olson did not get in this picture.

Boston Manager Favors Plan Of Plane for Entire Sextet

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This riding in planes seems to be so satisfactory for the Boston Bruins that Manager Art Ross is seriously contemplating bringing the entire team back by plane from the Detroit game Sunday night. Last night the five players who returned from Chicago by plane were featured stars in the 6-0 whitewashing of the Hawks.

The line of Bill Cowley, Mel Hill and Roy Conacher, and Capt. Dit Clapper and Frank Brimsek enjoyed the airway travel and all five took prominent parts at last night's Garden party. The Cowley line scored five of the six goals, Captain Clapper assisted in two, and Frankie Brimsek scored his fifth shutout of the season. That is pretty good evidence for Manager Ross, and the plane idea is pretty prominent at present.

The two points picked up by winning last night put the locals back in the running for first place again and necessitates that Rangers keep going at top speed. The locals now trail the New Yorkers by two points, with two more games to play than the leaders in which to make up the deficit. The schedule this week calls for Rangers to entertain the Hawks tomorrow night and the Bruins invade Montreal to meet a much-beaten hockey team, Canadiens.

Week End Important

The coming week end may determine pretty definitely whether the Bruins are going to overhaul the Rangers or not. The locals journey out to Detroit for a game on Sunday night while the New York sextet tackles contests on successive nights meeting Toronto at Toronto on Saturday night and skipping out to Chicago for another game Sunday night. The booking for the week is very much in favor of the Bostons.

Unless the Bruins display a complete reversal of form—and Manager Ross thinks that passed with the two defeats last week end—the two-game series against Rangers March 12 and 14, here and New York, respectively, should settle first place. By a queer quirk of the schedule or the foresight of Lester Patrick, those two games end the season for Rangers and they await the following Tuesday to begin the play-offs against the Bruins. Boston still has a home game the Sunday after Thursday, March 14, against Canadiens.

Last night the Black Hawks showed decided possibilities for the coming play-offs despite the 6-0 defeat. The Bruins might not have looked so powerful had they entered a game against a team known to be stronger and minus three valuable players. Chicago started the first period with Art Wiebe, chunky defenseman, and Doug Bentley, prize rookie left winger, in Chicago due to injuries. And in the seventh-minute of play they lost the services of Les Cunningham, another forward, following a board check.

Man Power Told

That weakened the team in man power, but not in willingness until the game was halfway over. The two clubs were still tied without score when the pressure began to tell on the short-handed Hawks and while the team became a little panicky at times it also staged a number of rallies that had Frankie Brimsek very much on the jump. Paul Goodman, Chicago goalie, kept the Boston scoring down. He had the same number of saves as Brimsek, but play was in front of him much more often.

* * *

Play-off dates and details are to be ironed out in New York today at a meeting of the Board of Governors . . . Manager Leo Pieri of the Providence rink, Coach Bun Cook and several of the Providence Reds were on hand . . . Art Ross picked an all-star N. H. L. team excluding Bruins which will be printed here Thursday . . . C. F. Adams, former Bruin President, attended the game.

Paul Thompson, manager and coach of the Hawks, gained much momentum toward votes for the all-star coach poll through last night's visit . . . Although no one blames Goodman, he was a disappointed goalie after the game he had not lost a game in nine straight, had held the opposition to nine goals in as many games, had scored two shutouts in the stretch and then experienced the red light go on a blinker system.

Weir Determined to Make Grade With Bees This Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 28—The best-reported ball player in the country today is Bill Weir of the Boston Bees. Accompanied by seven newspapermen, he represented the official party which left Boston on Tuesday and which arrived in Bradenton late this afternoon.

Other members of the Bees varsity squad are flocking to Bradenton by devious ways and means. Several are there already, prepared for tomorrow's initial practice session by a few preliminary workouts.

For 10 days a large squad of youngsters, the kindergarten class, has been tutoring under Manager Casey Stengel and Coaches George Kelly and Johnny Cooney. Bob Quinn, president of the Bees, has watched these embyro big leaguers from a sunny spot in the bleachers.

Four Farm Clubs

Most of them will be placed with one of the four farm clubs the Bees will operate this coming season. One or two may win a place with the varsity, but it is unlikely. Darkhorses seldom pop up at training camps.

Stengel is expected to hold two sessions a day until the first exhibition game is played, against Detroit in Bradenton March 13. The regulars and youngsters probably will be segregated except when batting practice necessitates more pitching for the varsity hitters than the older pitchers can give them.

This is Bill Weir's fourth trip to Florida, and it will be his last unless he makes the grade. He has been optioned out three times, and now the Bees must keep him or dispose of him to another club. He says they will keep him, or make a major mistake.

Plenty of Hard Work

"I'm in great condition," he argued. "I weigh only 176 pounds, whereas I weighed 186 a year ago. My arm feels strong again. Before the snow storm I'd been running from three to five miles every day. When the snow came, I was still able to get in plenty of hard work."

Weir pitched for Toronto last season, winning eight and losing 11 games. It was not a good record, but Toronto was not a good club, finishing in eighth place.

In 1936 Weir stepped from the University of New Hampshire campus to the Bees. When he hurled several sensational games, shutting out the Giants on one occasion, he was rated one of the best prospects in the National League. The next year, however, he had arm trouble and in 1938 he was not fully recovered.

The Bees need a southpaw pitcher to team up with Joe Sullivan. Weir may be the man, for he has a lot on the ball and is a good competitor. His chief weakness is in control. He thinks the pew pitching rule, which will let him move his back foot, will improve his marksmanship.

Triple Tie

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 28 (AP)—The race for the Little Three basketball title ended in a triple tie last night when Wesleyan edged out Williams 41-39 in a nip-and-tuck contest.

College Boxing

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 27

Syracuse 5, Penn State 3.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 27

Temple 41, Delaware 34.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 27

Baltimore 5, Washington 5.

John Chipman Is Elected To Captain Husky Sextet

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

(Final Standing)

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.	P.C.
Boston College	10	0	71	28	1.000
Colby	6	3	55	32	.667
Boston University	4	2	34	24	.667
Northeastern	7	4	54	52	.637
M. I. T.	4	7	40	50	.364
Bowdoin	1	4	18	38	.100
New Hampshire	1	9	21	52	.100
Middlebury	0	4	6	23	.000

Results Feb. 27

Boston University 5, New Hampshire 1.
Boston College 4, M. I. T. 3.

By Gordon Campbell

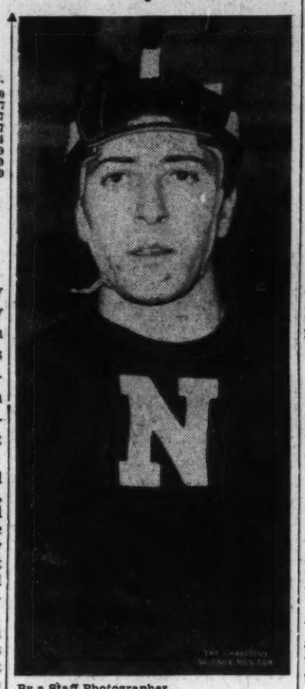
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Barely 150 pounds of hockey player in the person of Johnny Chipman of Arlington have been named to captain Northeastern's varsity ice sextet next season. Announcement of Chipman's election was made at the team's post-season dinner at the Hotel Lenox last night.

Despite his size, Chipman led the Huskies in scoring this season, and was third in the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League scoring list last year. The only players above him on the list last season were Johnny Byrne and Curt Ganong, the two Northeastern wings for whom he centered.

The new leader, whom Coach Herb Gallagher characterizes as a good play-maker, excellent skater, and swell fellow, came up with 16 goals and four assists in 11 games, for an average of nearly two points per game. Last season he scored 16 goals and six assists in the same number of games for just as consistent an average.

At Arlington, Johnny played three years of hockey, being elected co-captain his final year. He was also a member of the Arlington golf team that participated in the State scholastic championship in 1937. At Northeastern, Chipman is a member of the Student Council and an outstanding student,



By a Staff Photographer

John Chipman

having been on the dean's list as a freshman and close to it since then.

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The hockey captaincy, which was taken to the defense this year by Gerry Griffin of Medford, returns to the forward line next year. Johnny Byrne was the last forward to lead the Huskies in 1938-39.

* * *

The following players have been awarded varsity letters: Capt. Griffin, Chipman, Gerry Bracken, Fred Cusick, Lou Cunningham, Chauncey DelGrosso, Johnny Eckert, Don Hansis, Leo Lennon, Alan McCarthy, Dean Morrison, Bill Peppard, George Ross, Art O'Connor, Ray Yetten, and Manager Sidney Siegel. Howard Munday of Lexington was elected manager for next season.

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Northeastern finished what it considers one of its best seasons last Saturday night when the Huskies lost a hard-fought game to Colby 9-7. The team's record was four wins as against seven losses. Its only regret was that it could not play Boston University, for it felt that it could give a good account of itself—if not actually defeat—a Terrier sextet that had tied Princeton, Army, and Dartmouth, and lost to Yale by just one goal.

* * *

The final two games of the New England League season were played at the Arena last night, and saw Boston College struggle to a 4-3 victory over a stubborn M. I. T. sextet, while Boston University managed to win by a 5-1 score over New Hampshire after a game of shinny. The victory for the Eagles was their 10th league win in a row as against no defeats, while the win for B. U. lifted the Terriers into a tie for second place with Colby.

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For the second year now, the winner of the Donald Sands Memorial Trophy has been undefeated in league competition. Boston University, victors last season, won six in a row.

* * *

League statistics are scheduled to be released tomorrow by Donald McKenzie of Northeastern, league secretary.

Tigers Aim for Dartmouth

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball

College	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P. C.
Dartmouth	9	1	502	338	.900
Cornell	6	3	347	301	.667
Princeton	6	3	340	327	.667
Yale	4	5	377	378	.444
Harvard	3	5	293	320	.375
Columbia	2	6	293	302	.250
Pennsylvania	1	8	339	536	.111

Result Feb. 27

Princeton 49, Penn 32.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Princeton tuned up for its all-important Eastern League basketball game with first-place Dartmouth Saturday by thumping bottom-place Penn, 49-32, last night.

The defending champion Indians, already assured of at least a tie for the Ivy League title by virtue of their victory over Yale Monday, need only a triumph over Princeton Saturday to give them their third clear-cut title.

But Princeton apparently is determined not to go down without a struggle. In last night's workout, they managed only a 20-16 lead at the half, but scored almost at will in the second half when the Penn defenses crumbled. The defeat was Penn's eighth in nine starts.

Six-foot Dan Carmichael led the attack with 13 points, while Sid Levinson, with 7 points, kept the Quakers in the game up to intermission time.

Two league games are booked tonight. Cornell, tied for second with Princeton, meets fifth-place Harvard, while Yale, probably still upset from at 60-35 shellacking by Dartmouth, comes to New York for a battle with next-to-last place Columbia. The Lions will be seeking their third league win in a dull season. Yale has won four and lost five.

* * *

There are interesting-looking double-headers in Madison Square Garden and Philadelphia tonight to heighten the eastern cage card. In the Garden, New York University puts its unblemished record on the block against Georgetown, while Fordham take on the Pitt Panthers, who have beaten West Virginia, Carnegie, Penn State and Ohio State in a season marked by seven victories and as many defeats.

In Philadelphia, Manhattan College of New York, plays La Salle, and an in-and-out Temple team takes on St. Joseph's, which counts Missouri, C. C. N. Y., Manhattan, St. John's of Brooklyn and La Salle among its victims.

High-scoring Rhode Island State, 102-81 victor over Connecticut last Saturday, plays Brown.

Harvard to Swim Princeton In Important Meet Saturday

The start of the three-meet series that will determine the 1940 champion in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League will engage the attention of Eastern swimming enthusiasts this week as Harvard and Princeton, tied with Yale for the crown, meet Saturday at Cambridge.

Each of the three leaders came through successfully in their engagements last week. Harvard scored over Navy and Pennsylvania. Princeton defeated Columbia and Yale edged Dartmouth. That places the record of each at four consecutive victories. Following the Princeton-Harvard meeting this week end will come the Princeton-Yale duel March 6 and then the Harvard-Yale test March 12. Out of the three leaders must win both its engagements if it is to attain a clear-cut claim to the title being defended by Yale.

Team Balance

Of the contestants this week, Harvard has shown slightly more team balance than Princeton in their league meets thus far. Each has recorded 22 first places, but Harvard has more seconds and thirds, while Princeton has done slightly better in the two relay events. But the difference is not too great. Harvard has scored 205½ points in its four meets to 200 for the Tiger. Yale has the best record in total points, 222.

Harvard and Princeton swimmers also hold the leading positions in the individual scoring race. By annexing four first places in the middle distance swims in his two meets last week, Harvard's captain, Eric Cutler, assumed the lead with 40 points. He is unbeaten in eight freestyle races this year. Princeton's Ned Parke has won seven times and has competed on one medley relay team for a total of 36⅔ points, while another Cantab, Henry (Jim) Curwen, sprinter, is third with 36. Navy's Gordon Wiley, last week's leader, fell to fourth with 35½.

Individual Scoring

	1st	2d	3d	MR	FR	Pts.
Cutler, Harvard	8	0	0	0	0	40
Parke, Princeton	7	0	0	1	0	37
Curwen, Harvard	6	2	0	0	0	36
Wiley, Navy	5	2	1	0	0	36
Conger, Navy	3	4	1	0	0	28
Halsey, Princeton	4	1	0	0	1	25
Liskow, Dartmouth	3	2	0	0	2	25
Vande Weghe, Pr.	3	2	0	2	0	24
Bosworth, Harvard	3	1	0	3½	0	24
Vergeichik, Col.	2	1	5	0	2	22
Tolan, Penn.	3	2	0	0	0	21
Fisher, Navy	4	0	1	0	0	21
Keating, Columbia	4	0	0	0	0	20
O'Mara, Dartmouth	2	2	0	1½	0	19
Powers, Harvard	0	6	0	0	0	18
Tator, Penn.	1	3	4	0	0	18
Pach, Princeton	3	0	1	1	0	18
Boozan, Princeton	1	2	3	1	1	17
Storrs, Dartmouth	0	5	2	0	0	17
Duncan, Yale	2	1	0	1	1	16
Kleppinger, Yale	2	2	0	0	0	16
Waldron, Harvard	2	0	0	3½	0	16
White, Yale	3	1	1	1	0	16

LEGEND—Scoring computed on basis of 5 points for first, 3 for second, 1 for third, 1½ for participation on winning medley relay team (MR) and 1¾ for free-style relay team (FR). Fractions carried to nearest point.

Best Performances

(In 75-fool pools only)

50-yard free style—Gordon Wiley, Navy 23.5s.

100-yard free style—Henry Curwen, Harvard, 53.7s.

220-yard free style—Howard Johnson, Yale, 2m. 12.5s.

440-yard free style—Eric Cutler, Harvard, 4m. 56.5s.

150-yard back stroke—Albert Vande Weghe, Princeton, 1m. 37s.

200-yard breast stroke—Ed Gesner, Yale, 2m. 31.2s.

Fancy dive—James Cook, Yale, 129.08 points.

300-yard medley relay—Princeton (Albert Vande Weghe, Arthur McClure, Charles Boozan, 2m., 59.9s.

400-yard free-style relay—Dartmouth (Bob Carney, William Harriman, Roland Wilhelmy, George Liskow), 3m. 42.6s.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 27

Princeton 16½, Columbia 7½.
Rutgers 22, N. Y. U. 10.

Wills Trophy Hockey

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 27

River Vale Skeeters 3, Valleyfield, Que., Braves 1.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 27

Massachusetts State 56, Springfield 34.

College Squash

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 27

Williams 9, Wesleyan 0.

Wildcats Clear Path for Spring Sport Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 28—Paradoxical signs of spring and fall will soon appear at the University of New Hampshire's field house, for March 4 is the tentative date set for the opening of pre-season baseball workouts and football practice.

A ground crew went to work this week on the removal of the basketball floor and the 'dirt foundation will soon be made ready for the spring and fall sports.

Footballers will have the shortest spring practice of history, for the charges of Coach George Sauer will work out for only a two-week stretch. Main purpose of the March practice sessions is to see in action likely varsity candidates from the freshman ranks.

The diamond squad will be pointing toward a 15-game schedule which opens with Colby on April 22 in Durham. Highlighting the slate are eight contests of the New England league, two games each with Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine and Northeastern.

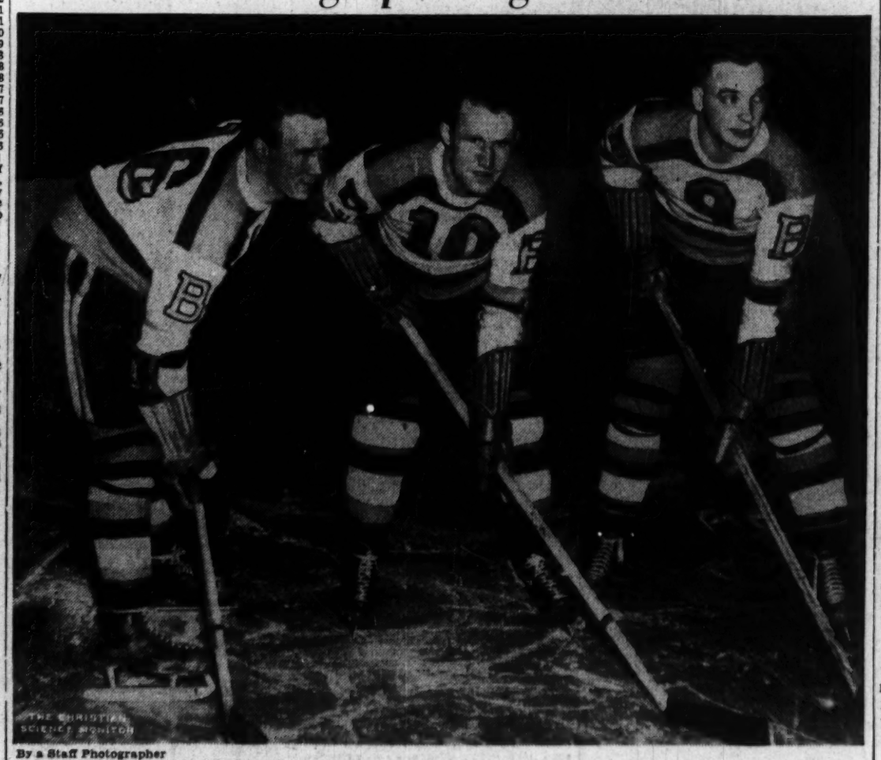
The schedule:

April 22—Colby; 27—Maine.

May 3—Connecticut at Storrs, Conn.; 4—Rhode Island at Kingston, R. I.; 11—Northeastern; 13—Maine at Orono, Maine; 14—Bates at Lewiston, Maine; 17—Connecticut; 18—Mass. State at Amherst, Mass.; 21—Northeastern at Boston; 22—Springfield; 25—Rhode Island; 28—Lowell Textile.

June 1—Harvard Grads; 15—Boston College.

On Scoring Spree Against Hawks



By a Staff Photographer

The Cowley line, reading from left to right, Mel Hill, Bill Cowley, and Roy Conacher, scored five of the six goals in the 6-0 victory of the Bruins over Chicago last night at the Boston Garden and each player picked up four points, Hill and Conacher gathering in two goals and two assists each, and Cowley scoring once and assisting in three others.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard vs. Yale

Two Harvard varsity teams are due to steal the spotlight next Saturday as the featured attractions of a crowded week end of sport. The Crimson hockey team meets Yale at the Garden at 8:30 in an attempt to salvage some solace from a disappointing season by defeating the Elis, while the swimming team meets Princeton in the Indoor Athletic Building at 7:30 in what should prove to be a thrilling match.

Other sports attractions see the Boston Olympics closing out their regular Provincial Hockey League season by meeting the Verdun Bulldogs Friday night and Sunday afternoon; Tufts and M. I. T. playing host in basketball to Rutgers and Norwich respectively Friday; Harvard grapplers meeting Yale at Cambridge Saturday; and B. U. playing Mass. State at the Terrier gym Saturday eve.

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Capt. Jim Lightbody, who won the 600 and 1000-yard runs at the Quad Meet last Saturday, and who hoped to compete in the I. C. 4-A games in New York this week end, will not be able to run due to a leg injury . . . Harvard's entries include Bill Shallow, 35-pound weight; George Downing and Howie Mendell, shotput; Don Donahue, hurdles, Steve Madey, pole vault; and Charles Smith, dash.

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This being an anniversary day for Samuel J. Shaw of Brookline he is excepting congratulations from the sports world and particularly the show horse people. Mr. Shaw has been an outstanding judge at horse shows here, New York, California and Canada over a period of some four decades and holds the distinction of being the first to recognize Seaton Pippin as the finest harness horse years ago in Worcester.

Hingham Cove and Amesbury Maples, which defeated Medford 2-1 and East Boston 13-2 respectively at the Garden yesterday, meet today in the quarter-finals of the N. E. A. A. U. hockey championship. The winner will meet the victor of the Hyde Shoe-Andover game, the other lower-half pairing. In one other game today, St. Johnsbury, Vt. will meet Concord, N. H. Two more teams from Springfield are scheduled to compete.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jack Tidball eliminated Sidney Wood, 2—6, 6—8, 6—4, 7—5, 7—5, in quarter-finals of National indoor tennis tournament.

Five Years Ago

Babe Ruth, given big welcome by Boston fans as he arrived to sign contract with Braves, warned by C. F. Adams, controlling stockholder of club, that he must prove his managerial ability before being given full charge of team in 1936.

Scout for Columbus

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Marty Purtell, manager of various minor league baseball clubs for the past 16 years, has been named a scout for the Columbus Red Birds of the American Association, President Al Banister has announced. For the past three years, Purtell was manager of Mobile, which like Columbus is a farm club of the St. Louis Cardinal chain.

Seattle Baseball Fans Eagerly Follow Reports of Their Team in California Camp

Rainiers Expected to Be One of Leaders in Race

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—They won't get a chance to see their baseball team in action for another month and one-half, but Seattle baseball fans are eagerly following the reports of the Rainiers in spring training at San Leandro, Calif.

Last year's Pacific Coast League championship, the first for Seattle since 1924, stimulated baseball interest in this vicinity, and the hometown bleacherites want another winner.

That's going to be a big order for Manager Jack Lelivelt and his ball-tossers to fill, but pre-season figuring gives the Rainiers a good chance to be one of the leaders.

Several New Faces

Several new faces will be on hand for the opening of the Coast league season, but the squad personnel changes have been fewer than usual.

The player of 1939 expected to be missed most is shortstop Alan Strange, who led the team in batting and was the spark-plug of the Rainier infield. Strange went to the St. Louis Browns in the draft, and the Seattle management has been unable to obtain a top-notch replacement for the nimble shortstop. Al Niemic was purchased from San Diego, and will be given a chance to see if he can take over Strange's duties.

Weakness No. 2 for the Rainiers is a reserve catcher. Seattle lost Morris "Bud" Hancken in the recent Detroit emancipation act of Judge Landis, when he deemed Hancken a free agent. Hancken came to Seattle last year in the player-money deal that sent pitcher Freddy Hutchinson to the Tigers. The loss of Hancken leaves Gilly Campbell as lone veteran backstop, and although Campbell is one of the best in the league, he can't catch all the games.

One possibility for the reserve catcher's job is Joe McNamee, former Seattle high school player. In fact, Seattle high school lads are in great profusion at the training camp. Rookie pitchers Mike Budnick, Dewey Soriano, Rube Sandstrom, and Ira Scribner are all hopeful of landing jobs. Soriano was a teammate of Hutchinson at Franklin high school

Harris Returns

Another Seattle high school boy—of 20 years ago—comes back to his home city. Spencer Harris, an outfielder who had served unsuccessful tries in the big leagues, has been purchased as a utility outfielder and pinch-hitter. Harris batted .339 last year with the Hollywood Stars.

The pitching staff that led the Rainiers to the 1939 championship is almost intact. The big three—Dick Barrett, Paul Gregory and Hal Turpin are returning, as is veteran southpaw Bill Walker and the up-and-coming youngster, Les Webber. Red Van Fleet has been dropped. The Rainiers thus could use one more Grade-A hurler, especially a southpaw unless Walker improves over last year.

Except for the shortstop position, the infield is strong. George Archie at first, Joe Coscarart at second, and lanky Dick Gyselman on the hot corner were good enough for last year's champions and give no indication of letting down this year.

Outfield Is Strong

There's nothing weak about the outfield either, with Joyner "Jo-Jo" White, Bill Lawrence and Edo Vanni as regulars, and Levi McCormick and Harris as utility men. The speedy White was popular with the fans, adding color with his timely hitting and precocious base-stealing. Lawrence is a splendid fielder, and would make good in the big leagues if he could hit into left field.

Vanni is a scampering youngster in his third season and improving every year, Vanni also started his baseball in a Seattle high school. McCormick is a full-blooded Indian, not yet an effective hitter of curve balls. Only absence from 1939 is Mike Hunt, sold to Chattanooga.

As things now stand, the Rainiers have the makings of another championship team—dependent on the pitching staff holding up, finding a reserve catcher, and developing an effective keystone combination.

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Final week of Northern Division basketball on deck, with Oregon State almost "in" as champions, but the University of Oregon maintaining a mathematical chance to keep the title.

Coach Howard Hobson's Webfoots finally managed to win one game from Oregon State, after losing three straight from their State rivals. But to win the championship, Oregon must win all four games on a road trip into Idaho and Washington State, while Washington upsets Oregon State in a two-game series—which is possible, but not probable.

Bob Cahn

Record Number Of Semi-Pro Leagues To Be Organized

WICHITA, Kan.—Baseball—the semi-pro variety—will enjoy its biggest season in history with leagues to spring up like mushrooms, according to the prediction of Ray Dumont, president of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress.

Reason for the revival of interest is due to the National Association of Leagues being sanctioned by the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, the circuits being formed in every section by leading sporting goods dealers, Dumont said.

Although each league will operate under its own constitution and by-laws, all players will be under the national contract system, which prevents them from changing teams or leagues without written release from manager.

To stimulate the organization of the leagues, the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress through the sporting goods dealers, is awarding each league champion a trophy.

Disputes, if voted upon by league, will be referred to George H. Sisler, commissioner of semi-pro baseball, St. Louis, Mo., for settlement.

Each league in National Association, Dumont said, will be publicized in the next National Semi-Pro Baseball Guide, with photo of league champions, and officials, final standings and complete resume of season.

Complete details of the National Association of Leagues are featured in the 1940 Baseball Guide, now off the press, available at leading sporting goods outfitters.

Syracuse to Host Eastern College Wrestling Bouts

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Syracuse University will be host March 8 and 9 to 72 wrestlers from nine colleges at the 36th annual championships of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association.

Lehigh and Penn State again are expected to head the battle for team laurels, won by the Engineers last year at Yale. Since 1927, Lehigh has captured nine team titles, tied for a tenth. State's Nittany Lions snapped a string of five successive Lehigh victories by winning in 1936 and 1937.

The two favorites, who drew 12 to 12 in their dual meet this season, will get strong opposition from Cornell and Pennsylvania with Yale and Princeton as outside threats. Columbia, Harvard, and Syracuse round out the association membership.

Four individual champions will highlight the entry list. They are: Bob Mathers, Cornell's 121-pound winner the past two years; Bob Eberle of Princeton, 128 pounds; Frank Gleason, Penn State, 136, and Hal Masem, Lehigh, 145. Mathers and Masem, however, may each move up a class. In addition, Princeton has Dick Harding, 128-pound titleholder in 1937 and 1938, who was out of college last year. He is expected to compete in the 121 division.

The tourney program calls for preliminaries Friday afternoon, March 8, with semifinals that night and the championship bouts Saturday afternoon, March 9.

Skiing Instruction for Army Men

Wide World

PINE CAMP, N. Y.—Rolf Monsen, captain of the American Olympic teams for 1928, '32 and '36 and special ski instructor for the United States Army at the winter maneuvers now in progress here, is pictured demonstrating to soldiers of "G" Company, 28th Infantry, how to make a jump turn in the snow.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

ORLANDO, Fla.—Buddy Lewis, Washington's regular third baseman the past few seasons, is taking regular turns in the outfield in preparation for a permanent assignment there. Coach Clyde Milan, handling the conversion of the hard-hitting infielder into a fly chaser, says Buddy's hardest task will be changing his style of throwing from side-arm to overhand.

♪ ♪ ♪

BRADENTON, Fla. — Casey Stengel's broad grin apparently means he can pick pitchers who can hit, whether or not they can pitch. Wilbur McElroy, youngster from the University of Southern California and picked up by Casey for the Boston Bees, belted a 400-foot home run over the fence yesterday with two on board.

♪ ♪ ♪

WINTER HAVEN, Fla. — Ray Blaemire, young catcher from Nashville, may get a regular job with the New York Giants, if he can grab his opportunity. Boss Bill Terry has shown considerable interest in the rookie and so has Coach Frank Snyder, who spent a lot of time yesterday coaching him on how to shift for outside pitches. Just to make Blaemire's chance look better, Terry benched Harry Danning yesterday because he struck out six times in two previous camp games.

♪ ♪ ♪

TAMPA, Fla. — Joe Beggs, pitcher who came to the Cincinnati Reds from the Yankees in the deal for Lee Grissom, thinks he'll "do all right" with the Reds, if given a chance to pitch regularly.

♪ ♪ ♪

FORT MYERS, Fla.—Cleveland's Indians open training today with 15 pitchers, three catchers and a few early-bird infielders and outfielders on hand. Manager Oscar Vitt's program calls for morning workouts, but with no heavy work the first few days.

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AVALON, Calif. — Manager Gabby Hartnett of the Chicago Cubs, following his "reform" program, continues to be a jolly fellow in camp despite the absence of holdouts Diz Dean, Augie Galan and Hank Leiber, and the fact that Catcher Al Todd reported overweight. The second squad is due tomorrow, and Leiber and Galan may be with it.

♪ ♪ ♪

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif.—The first squad of Pittsburgh Pirates, 19 strong, opened camp today in time to eat breakfast before holding the first workout.

♪ ♪ ♪

PHILADELPHIA—Syl Johnson, coach of the Phillies batterymen who takes a regular turn on the mound himself, was optimistic as the Phils left today for their Miami Beach training camp. "I think we should have a much better team this season than last," he said. "I'm in great shape and expect to win 10 games or more."

♪ ♪ ♪

LAKELAND, Fla.—Manager Del Baker of Detroit praised Tom Seats, former St. Louis Cardinals farmhand, after sizing him up yesterday. "I don't know whether he will eventually become one of the stars of the league, but he has plenty of stuff," said Del.

B. U. to Aid Finnish Fund

For the first time in many years, Boston University students will pay at the door for a home game when an admission fee will be charged for the basketball game between B. U. and Massachusetts State at the Terrier Gym Saturday night.

A nominal charge of 40 cents has been decided upon because of the fact that the game is being sponsored by the Boston University News for the benefit of the Finnish Relief Fund. Proceeds of this game will go entirely to the fund. In fact, the guarantee to Massachusetts State will be paid by Boston University and will not be deducted from the receipts.

Athletic Night

In order to make the evening program as attractive as possible, Sidney Govener, the managing editor of the Boston University News, has arranged an outstanding athletic night. In addition to the varsity game, there will be a freshman game between B. U. yearlings and Nichols Junior College. Between the two games, James Wiley, in charge of the gym, has arranged to have several outstanding tumblers from the Department of Physical Education put on an exhibition. The university band will also be on hand, and it is expected that there will be several other attractions.

While it is true that neither Mass. State nor B. U. has been outstanding this year, both teams are evenly matched The outstanding achievement turned in by the Statesmen was their upset victory over Tufts early this month. B. U. has also whipped the Jumbos, and the scores are so nearly identical that if this comparison means anything the game Saturday night should be a thriller.

This game will end the Terriers' basketball season, and to date their record is four victories and seven losses. If they can defeat Norwich tomorrow night and Mass. State Saturday night, it will help considerably in the final season tabulation.

Basketball Feats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Capt. Bill Hapac of the Illinois basketball team is still looking for worlds to conquer but already he has the following feats to his credit:

New individual Big Ten single game scoring record of 34 points.

New three-year individual scoring record by an Illinois player, 503 points, with six games to go.

The all-time three-year total was 497 by the famous Chuck Carney in 1919, 1920 and 1921, but those were the days when one player could attempt all the free throws.

Pick Dehner's 490 was the best modern total until Hapac surpassed it.

Top Base Stealers

NEW YORK (AP)—Two old American Leaguers, Bill Werber and Lyn Lary, lead the National League in the base stealing department.

Werber, who boasts the best average, gets about 29 steals every year.

Pennsylvanians In Title Round

CEDARHURST, N. Y., Feb. 28 (AP)—The women's New York State squash racquets tournament, which was won by a New Yorker last year for the fourth time in its nine-year history, reverts to form when two Pennsylvanians clash in the title round.

The last remaining local player, Barbara Williams of Cedarhurst, bowed in a semifinal round match yesterday to Elizabeth Pearson of Cynwyd, Pa., 15—13, 15—6, 16—13.

Miss Pearson's opponent will be Hope Knowles of Philadelphia who defeated Anne Page, also of Philadelphia, 15—12, 15—6, 11—15, 14—15, 15—12. Miss Knowles and Miss Pearson met in the quarter-final round of the national tournament last week, with Miss Pearson winning.

Mrs. William Adams and Mrs. John Bierwirth of Cedarhurst, National doubles champions for the past two years, went into the final round by defeating the Misses Knowles and Pearson, 11—15, 15—13, 15—4, 18—17. The other bracket was occupied by Miss Page and Frida Scharman of New York, who turned back Miss Williams and Mrs. Albert W. Payne of New York, 16—17, 15—6, 18—16, 16—18, 15—12.

Increase in Teams

In 1939, an estimated 50,000 semi-pro baseball clubs were organized over the U. S. The increase is noted in the 1940 National Semi-Pro Baseball Guide, now off the press, available at sporting goods stores.

No Man's Land Is Suggestion Of Yale Coach

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 28 (AP)—A "no man's land" around each basket is proposed by Ken Loeffler, Yale's coach, to lessen the scoring advantage their height now gives tall players.

He would mark off a semi-circle with a 14-foot diameter—seven feet on each side—under each basket and would not permit player to enter the "no man's land" until the ball either had touched the hoop or backboard. He would be permitted to remain only about three seconds.

Loeffler's plan, the result of several years of private research, differs considerably from that of Dr. F. C. Allen, University of Kansas cage mentor and head of the National Basketball Research Committee.

Guard in Circle

Allen has suggested drawing a 16-foot circle with the basket as a center. He would permit players to dribble in or out of the circle but they could not drive in and shoot if another player were in the ring. A team could, however, place a stationary guard in the circle to block scoring shots within the so-called safety ring.

Loeffler, who starred at Penn State and coached at Geneva before coming here in 1936, said his experiments showed a high majority of rebounds landed just outside of "no man's land."

"There seems to be a great deal of agitation against the big fellows who have been parking under the basket to 'dunk' in shots or take the ball off the backboard," said Loeffler.

"If it is the intention of the Rules Committee to devise a means to lessen the advantages of the tall player, I believe the establishment of this 'no man's land' would be the solution."

Hogan New Pro Threat in Golf

Some one of these days, little Ben Hogan, the mighty hitter, will win a golf tournament. And then—his fellow-professionals predict—the young man will be mighty hard to stop.

By the margin of one shot, Little Ben finished second in the Oakland, Phoenix, and Texas opens although he averaged 69 strokes for the eleven rounds of battle. However it usually takes a fellow Texan to beat Hogan for at Oakland he ran second to Jimmy Demaret and at San Antonio he lost to Byron Nelson, the National Open Champion, after a tie.

In the Phoenix Open, Hogan was told he needed to finish with two fives to win and, playing safe, produced those figures. However, his advisors did not know that "Porky" Oliver was burning up the back stretch in 29 strokes, that gave him the tournament. Had Hogan bid for 4s on the last holes he could have made them quite easily. Oliver, by the way, had been a rival to Hogan before for he knocked Ben out of the San Francisco Match Play Open in the second round.

However, Hogan continues to be one of the leading money winners of the winter trail, and he is also running high in the P. G. A. Vardon Memorial percentages. Ben finished tenth in the Los Angeles Open and second in other medal events. So it is safe to predict that Benjamin is going to be one of the year's top notch players.

Speedy Cochrans

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP)—Roy Cochran, Indiana University junior from Richton, Miss., is proving that speed runs in the Cochran family.

On Feb. 26 Roy, in a track meet with Notre Dame, won the 440-yard dash in 48.3s., a new world's indoor record. Indiana took the meet, 52 to 34.

Cochran's time was six-tenths of a second better than the old record, set by Ray Ellenwood of Chicago in 1936.

The older brother of the Indiana sprinter, Commodore Cochran, starred in the dashes at Mississippi State and was on the 1924 American Olympic team.

And Roy came here because E. C. Hayes, Indiana track coach, was his brother's trainer in Mississippi.

Cochran is National Amateur Athletic Union 400-meter champion and Big Ten low hurdles champion.

Miss Berg Medalist

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 28 (AP) — Another Patty Berg-Betty Jameson duel was in the making today as play began in the annual South Atlantic women's golf tournament here.

Miss Berg, the 1938 national women's champion, defeated Miss Jameson, the 1939 champion, recently in the Miami Biltmore.

Patty shot a 74, three under women's par, to win qualifying honors yesterday while Miss Jameson tied with Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., at 77 for runnerup.

Miss Berg, leading the top bracket, was paired today against Elizabeth Wing of Evanston, Ill., while Miss Jameson, in the lower bracket, faced Mrs. Miriam Phipps Lyon of Orlando, Fla., who qualified with an 83.

Other low scorers yesterday included Mrs. William Hockenjos, Lake Hopatcong, N. J., 78; Mrs. Lillian K. Zech, Chicago, 79; Laddie Irwin, Montclair, N. J., 81; Jane Cothran, Greenville, S. C., 81.

'See the World'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Georgia's 1940 football team will really "see the world, or at least a large part of it. An eleven game schedule includes seven on foreign soil, two in New York, one in New Orleans, another in Miami, one in Jacksonville, Fla., one in Columbus, Ga., and another in Columbia, S. C. All-in-all the Bulldogs will ride the rails a total of approximately 8,000 miles this fall.

Bruins Again Near Rangers For Top Spot

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	25	9	8	127	69	58
Boston	26	10	4	143	80	56
Toronto	21	15	5	108	89	47
Chicago	18	17	6	92	106	42
Detroit	14	21	6	72	101	34
Americans	12	26	3	82	110	27
Canadiens	9	27	4	78	131	22

Result Feb. 27

Boston 6, Chicago 0.

Once again that known power of the Boston Bruins broke through and once again they are close on the heels of the New York Rangers for first place in the National Hockey League.

Last night at the Boston Garden the Bruins faced the Chicago Black Hawks, a team that had gone nine straight games without defeat and a team that had beaten the Bruins in Chicago, 3 to 1, only last Sunday night. The home fans were confident their club would come through on home ice, but hardly expected victory by a score of 6 to 0.

The Hawks looked very good up to the halfway point in the game. They were pressed, but seemed to have matters well in hand and were due to offer a close game. And then the storm broke! Capt. Dit Clapper was the motivating force, giving the Cowley line a send-off for its first goal, and, before the final bell, that line had scored five goals.

Perhaps Manager Art Ross should have been credited with establishing that motivating force, since he gave the Cowley line an airplane ride back from Chicago and the boys were appreciative. Mel Hill and Roy Conacher scored two goals and two assists each, and Bill Cowley collected one goal and three assists.

Captain Clapper also gave the Sauerkraut Line a start when he engineered a play in which Bobby Bauer scored and Dumart assisted in the second session, but the Hawks checked these kids too closely all night. It was the fifth shutout of the season for the Boston goalie, Frankie Brimsek.

Chicago entered the game minus two of its stars, Art Wiebe, rugged defenseman, and Doug Bentley, rookie wing, and then lost Les Cunningham, another wing, in the first period after being checked along the boards by Des Smith, former Hawk. The attendance figure was given out as 11,446.

W. M.

N. J. Champions Upset in Miami Four-Ball Golf

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 28 (AP)—Frank Strafaci, former national public links champion, and Jerry Cauza of South Orange, N. J., supplied an upset in the quarter-finals of the amateur four-ball golf tournament yesterday by ousting State Champions Charley Whitehead of New Jersey and Frank Allan of Pennsylvania.

The nip-and-tuck battle went the entire 36-hole route for a 1-up victory. Strafaci won the game on the 13th green in the afternoon round when he sank a 25-foot putt. The next five holes were halved

Bobby Dunkelberger, Southern amateur champion and Dick Ciuci of Flushing, L. I., gained an easy 6-5 victory over W. J. Harper of Miami and Robert Lowry of Shimokin, Pa.

Walter Burkemo, Detroit, and Dick Chapman, Greenwich, Conn., spotlighted the scoring honors with a 7-and-6 win over George L. Coleman, Jr., and R. P. Ludwig of Miami.

Earl Christiansen and Harvey Draughn, Miamians, eliminated W. H. Mandley, Jr., New England amateur champion, and Ray Canahan, Providence R. I., 2 and 1.

Today Dunkelberger and Ciuci were to play Christiansen and Draughn, and Burkemo and Chapman go against Strafaci and Cauza.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 27

Rice 42 Texas 41.
Princeton 49, Pennsylvania 32.
Detroit 46, Western Ontario 45.
Arizona 52, Texas Mines 47.
St. John's (NY) 42, Brooklyn 34.
Ohio Wesleyan 38, Dayton 33.
Simpson 83, Upper Iowa 47.
Idaho (So. Branch) 51, Montana Mines 32.
Oregon 45, Idaho 31.
St. Vincent 37, Indiana (Pa.) 33.
Kent State 36, Hiram 32.
St. Olaf 38, St. Thomas 27.
St. Norbert's (Wis.) 48, St. Mary's (Minn.) 47.
Jamestown (ND) 44 Northern (SD) Teachers 40.
Michigan Normal 34, Wayne U 32.
De Sales 52, Lawrence Tech 45.
St. Benedict's 42, Rockhurst 24.
Bethany (Kas.) 48, Bethel (Kas.) 40.
Kirksville 41, Carthage (Ill.) 35.
Central (Mo.) 38, Westminster (Mo.) 30
Austin 39, Southwestern (Tex.) 38.
Emporia State 50, Wichita 37.
Daniel Baker 56, Trinity 47.
Kearney (Neb.) 49, York 14.
West Virginia Wes. 59, Salem Teach. 38.
Shepherd 55, Shenandoah 44.
Concord 68, Glenville (W. Va.) 63.
Doane 52, Midland 37.
Hastings 48, Nebraska Wesleyan 33.
Baker 44, College of Emporia 23.
Milladale 60, Olivet 42.
Alma 68, Adrian 29.
Kalamazoo 47, Albion 37.
River Falls (Wis.) Teach. 58, Stout 38.
Penn (Iowa) 53, Wartburg 39.
Central (Iowa) 39, Iowa Wesleyan 31.
Tarkio 32, Culver Stockton 17.
Wesleyan (Conn.) 41, Williams 38.
Bowling Green 50, Findlay 22.
Grove City (Pa.) 51, Clarion 45.
Fairmont Teach 73, Davis and Elkins 68.
Trinity 53, Clark 51.
St. Michaels 36, Middlebury 33.
Providence 58, Connecticut 51.
Franklin and Marshall 49, Bucknell 33.

Victory No. 100

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Rochester's Filaret Girls basketball team has scored its 100th consecutive victory—100-16. The Filarets coach and manager, Roy Van Grafian, predicted the score before the contest.

High scorer in the triumph over the Utica, N. Y., Sacred Heart girls was Susie Sponseller, center, who accounted for 43 points, followed by Freda Savona with 30.

Don McNeill Faces Bowden In Semifinal This Year

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—The men's singles division of the National indoor tennis championships yesterday produced what can best be termed a foregone conclusion.

Don McNeill, who ranks No. 3 in the country and No. 2 in the seedings, defeated towering Al Jarvis of Tenafly, N. J., 6—3, 6—2, 6—0. Frank Bowden, a member of the Seventh Regiment Club where the tournament is being held, boomed and blasted his way past Ladislaus Hecht, the trim little baseliner who once was a Czechoslovak Davis Cup star, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.

This brought McNeill against Bowden for Thursday's semifinal match and also brought about the foregone conclusion that McNeill will beat Bowden on that occasion. The Oklahoma City youngster did so in the final round two years ago to win the title. Since then he has grown older and more experienced. Bowden merely has grown older.

The weapons which carried them into the next-to-last round are not dissimilar. Both put the ball in play with powerful service. Both have strong forehand drives, and a disposition to take the net more frequently than the average player.

But McNeill's strokes have more polish. Against Jarvis, who wields a mean serve himself and gets a lot of power out of his six feet three, he took all the Jerseyite had to offer and turned it back with even more speed. His volleys and overheads were particularly admirable.

Bowden, against a man who stayed on the baseline to the bitter end, could play the game more simply. Usually his high-kicking service and low-flying drives were too much for Hecht to handle. Occasionally he mixed in a drop shot, just to add to Hecht's bewilderment in his first tournament on the boards.

While Bowden and McNeill were moving around a head of the other four men's survivors, who include top-ranked Bobby Riggs, the list of women's quarter-finalists was completed. The four leading seeded players were among those to move ahead. The least difficulty was experienced by Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, who didn't lose a game to Shirlie Norton of New York. Katharine Winthrop of Boston Sarah's doubles partner, had the most trouble. It took her 25 games to beat Patricia Cumming of Westfield, N. J., 9—7, 6—3.

Riggs and his Wimbledon championship doubles partner, Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., joined McNeill and J. Gilbert Hall, the No. 2 team, in the quarter-finals by defeating S. Ellsworth Davenport, Jr., and R. J. Kelleher of New York, 7—9, 6—2, 6—3.

Minnesota in the Opening National AAU Hockey Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 28—The opening gun of the National A. A. U. Hockey Championships will be fired in the Olympic Arena, at Lake Placid, on the afternoon of March 1, when the University of Minnesota sextet crosses sticks with the Short Hills Hockey Club of the New Jersey Association.

The Lake Placid games will mark the second season of A. A. U. competition for the Minnesota squad. Last year in the championships at New Haven, Connecticut, the Gophers trounced the Philadelphia A. C. six 10-1, then eliminated the St. Nicholas entry 3-2, to reach the finals. After less than an hour's rest, the Gophers were forced to take the ice for the final game against the Cleveland American Legion sextet, and lost the championships by one goal, being on the short end of a 4-3 score.

Rated by hockey experts as one of the best amateur teams in the country, Coach Larry Armstrong, who is directing the Minnesota squad for the fifth consecutive season, will have Martin Falk, 195-pound goalie veteran from Minneapolis, in the nets. Falk has the unique distinction of being one of the few goalies in the history of the game to ever score a goal. Twice in as many seasons he has left the nets to take a penalty shot for the Gophers, scoring both times.

Elimination games will be played Friday afternoon, with the New England Association entry matched with the Cleveland American Legion sextet, who represent the Eastern Ohio Association. Friday evening elimination games will see two of the Adirondack Association teams in action. In the first games scheduled for 7:30 p. m., the Clinton Hockey Club, of Clinton, New York, will pit their skill against the New York Amateur Hockey Association entry, which will undoubtedly be the St. Nicholas H. C. The Clinton aggregation will represent the southern tier of the Adirondack Association and have won ten out of eleven games played this season, suffering their only defeat at the hands of the Clarkson College strong aggregation.

Under A. A. U. ruling, the Association within which the Championships are being held, is entitled to two entries, and the Adirondack Association number one entry will be the Massena Stars, of Massena, New York. Champions of the Association for the last three years, the Stars will make their first bid for the Championships in the second game on Friday evening when they meet the strong Connecticut Association team in the fourth and final elimination game.

The semifinal games will be played on Saturday, March 2, with the winners of the first and second Friday games playing at 3:15, and the winners of the third and fourth Friday games being matched at 8:30 p. m. Saturday.

The final championship game will be played Sunday afternoon, March 3, with play starting at 3:15 p. m. Added attractions at both Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon games will be figure skating exhibitions by artists of the silver blades.

The championships are being conducted under the joint auspices of the Hockey Committee of the Adirondack Association, Edward W. Stanley, of Clinton, N. Y., Chairman, and the National A. A. U. Hockey Committee, Joseph M. Wirtz, of East Haven, Conn., Chairman. Co-operating with the hockey committees is the North Elba Park District, Willis Wells, Supervisor.

Schedule Kerr to Speak At I. S. C. 6-Man Clinic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Glenn W. Kerr, superintendent of schools at Thurman, has been added to the speaking staff of the second annual Six-Man Football and Baseball Clinic to be held at Iowa State College, March 30.

Kerr, who pioneered in six-man football in Iowa, will talk on the history and trends of the game in the state. He has been active in the organization of conferences and leagues of six-man teams throughout the state.

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Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

The Home Forum

I Remember April

Now THE shortest day of the year is past and each day has a little more light than the day before, I say that the days are lengthening toward April.

To me California is beautiful at any season, but April is the last perfect shining month of green grass, flowing waters, and dazzling wild flowers. It is the harvest of rain-storms in the valleys, snow on the mountains, winds from the southwest. All the extravagant lush beauty of spring is held in the hand of April. By May the hills are tawny with sun-cured grass, only a few wild flowers are blooming, and streams stop flowing. April is the time to look at spring.

But, before that time, a lot of fierce things must happen. There will be cold winds and beating rains, and earth-colored torrents roaring down the canyons. In the early months of the year, you think of colts running wild; in April, you think of them gentled and soft-eyed.

So I look forward to April, at the same time that I remember last April. For the first day of April turned out to be the kind of day to be remembered always.

* * *

There was no high fog that morning and, as soon as day began, there was the bright sun on the bright grass.

I made an effort to settle down to work as usual. But, when I went to my desk, I saw that I had put my typewriter cover on crooked, and the machine was grinning at me with a white-keyed smile. Or was it leering? Whatever it was doing, the look of it was distracting. Instead of uncovering it, I pulled the cover on more firmly and went to stand by an open window. That was my undoing. The air was so sweet from mountain lilacs that I went outdoors to breathe more deeply. And then, of course, I couldn't go in the house again. The first day of April ought to be declared a holiday, anyway.

Should I saddle a horse, call the dogs, and go for a long jaunt somewhere? I considered lazily and it seemed a little too purposeful. I didn't want to do anything definite, I just wanted to wander around and look at April.

* * *

When I went out the gate, the twin kids and the January lamb came dancing to meet me. The kids leaped high and twisted their little bodies gracefully and the lamb bounced along on stiff legs, buck-jumping for joy, her tail flying limply. These were creatures young and April-like, perfect companions for a day like this.

They followed me, and they skipped ahead, and they ran back to meet me. The black kids bleated happily and the white lamb replied: "Ba-a-ah" to every remark I made. We felt very congenial.

We would, I said, follow the stream up the canyon. The water was shining clear now and making such soft sounds that it couldn't be the same stream that had roared so darkly a few weeks before. It slowed down often, resting in little pools and staring up at the sky. Golden brown polliwogs, with pearly undersides, dreamed at the edge of the warm water.

* * *

The stream came down from Sky Valley. If we followed it far enough, we would come to the place where wild lilac was a blue and purple lake between high rising hills. But we weren't in any hurry; we would take our time and look at everything along the way.

There were purple wild hyacinths, and lupine, and blue and white "Chinese houses." There were monkey flowers, red and peach-colored and yellow. There were indeed acres of "acres of gold," those yellow, daisy-like flowers so aptly named. And, of course, California poppies and peonies and four-o'clocks. Wild hollyhocks were just beginning. The hollyhocks and acres of gold, and a deep pink star-shaped flower would outlast April. Those pink stars are almost the only wild flowers I know that seem to like being picked and taken indoors. In a glass of water, they keep fresh for weeks.

In shady places, maiden-hair fern was fresh and green; by stones were little coffee ferns and ferns with silver backs. On boulders the dark green moss was so soft that it was delightful to touch. I put my cheek against it, and it was like feeling a soft furry animal.

About the flowers I felt like Edna Millay, touching but never picking one. The kids felt differently. They wanted to taste everything they saw, they beheaded flowers swiftly, and put out pink tongues to lick the soft moss.

* * *

When we came to rocky places where I must climb slowly, the kids leaped easily and turned to see why I was so clumsy. The lamb was less agile than the kids, but much better than I. However, I was superior to any of them when we came to where a wide part of the stream must be crossed. The animals hesitated, not sure whether they could jump across cleanly, and terribly afraid that they might get their tiny hoofs wet.

They called to me beseechingly and I told them to come on. They stepped to the edge of the water, drew back and simply wailed. I went on, thinking they would risk a leap rather than be left behind. At this they ran frantically up and down their side (one could imagine them wringing their hands) and crying so pitifully that I turned back. One by one I carried them over. That caused a minor furore, for the first one lifted across felt tragically deserted when I went back for the others. But, at last, we were all on the same shore and every one was happy again.

The birds were especially pleased with the day. Wild doves called hauntingly, quail bugled in the chaparral, canyon wrens practiced scales. Down in the valley, meadowlarks, mocking birds, and linnets sang about all the lovely hours of April. They liked it best in the valley; the canyon wrens and quail could speak for the wild hill country.

* * *

A very little rabbit scampered under the lamb's surprised nose; and I thought, for all we knew, we might have passed fawns hidden in deep grass. This was the time for fawns, and round coyote pups, and cottontail bunnies small enough to sit in one's hand. Baby quail, clever about running and hiding, disappeared like shadows. The untidy nests of doves were in all sorts of odd places, on top of rocks, in thorny cactus, even on bare earth.

Cactus had blossoms like huge yellow roses, and yucca was trimmed with pale ivory bells. I thought of the desert blooming like a watered garden.

There was so much to look at and think of and listen to that soon we were quite high among hills, within sight of the mountain lilacs.

Looking up, I saw six of the horses regarding us with interest. I stared at them delightedly, they looked so beautiful with their heads in the sky. More than any animals I know, horses seem to enjoy standing statue-still on high places.

* * *

In five minutes more, the lake of lilacs was before us. There was enough breeze so that the blossoms moved in soft little waves colored all gorgeous shades of blue and purple, with a few white ones mixed in. As usual, the sight of them made me feel helpless. I have never been able to describe mountain lilacs. I've tried in prose and I've tried in poetry, and I've never half done justice to them. Enraptured again, I tried once more—

I resolve, this certain spring,
Every day to go
Up the steep and stony hill
Where the lilacs grow.

I have never seen enough
Of lilacs any spring,
I shall go there and forget
Every other thing.

The wind will blow them into waves,
Waves of dark and light . . .

And that is as far as I got.

We walked through blossoms higher than my head and came to where the brook spread into a little pool with grass around its edges and lilacs looking in. The January lamb said: "Here I stay," bent her knees and settled down to rest, looking like a picture of an April day. I sat down in the grass and both kids tried to climb into my lap.

After a while, I stretched out and looked up at lilacs and sky. A little later a prettily striped snake went through the grass with a silken sound. That is the last thing I noticed. I didn't wake until I felt the lamb nibbling on my left ear; and the kids, grown restless, had started a lively game of leap-frog over my prone figure.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PORTRAIT OF CHARLIS II, WORKED IN PETIT POINT

THE ENGLISH PRACTICE of needlework reaches back into the Middle Ages. In the seventeenth century, when this portrait was embroidered, native skill was enriched by a study of the Oriental textiles which were brought into England at that time. This semblance of Charles II in petit point shows a combination of decorative and pictorial stitchery. The sharply delineated features of the monarch, crowned by his massive wig, are offset by the elaborate frame, beautifully embellished with foliage and fluttering ribbons. The embroiderer bore in mind a two-fold obligation, to make a likeness worthy of such a personage, and to provide generously eye-pleasing details to fill all open spaces.

Fear Cannot Continue

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PROMINENT BRITISH LAWYER said recently: "We are . . . engaged in the task of substituting the force of law for the lawlessness of force." Of the many so-called forces claiming to operate in human affairs today, one of the most lawless is that of fear. Blind, unreasoning, and unreasonable, this miscalled force asserts that its lawless claim is able to hold men and women in bondage to untold mental and physical suffering. This state of things, however, need not continue. In the first chapter of the book of Genesis we are told that God created man in His own likeness, and gave him dominion.

Though seemingly obscured by the evidence before the material senses, the perfect man of God's creating includes the true spiritual individuality of every man, woman, and child, which can, through the teachings of Christian Science, be discerned and demonstrated now. By substituting the law of God for lawless fear, any sufferer can enter into a serene sense of fearlessness and confident expectancy of good.

While submitting to the torment of fear without offering any determined resistance, mortals stubbornly refuse submission to God's law, and many pray with reluctance that His will be done. Such attitudes of thought spring from ignorance as to the true nature and character of God, and only a right understanding of Him will reverse them. Let all who desire freedom from the domination of fear cast out the mistaken belief that God, for some inscrutable purpose, includes suffering in His will for His children, and let them accept, without reservation, the beloved disciple's oft-quoted statement that "God is love" (I John 4:8). Then they will be in a position to prove the truth of Mary Baker Eddy's words (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 208): "Mortals have only to submit to the law of God, come into sympathy with it, and to let His will be done. This unbroken motion of the law of divine Love gives, to the weary and heavy-laden, rest."

And what does it mean to "submit to the law of God," divine Love? It means, in the first instance, to be willing to change the basis of one's thinking. Thought which is based upon a belief in the reality and power of both good and evil, cannot be productive of confidence or stability. Such a mental state cannot wholly exclude a sense of fear in some form or other. Christian Science teaches that God, omnipresent, divine Love, is the only Mind or intelligence. Spiritual man, made in God's likeness, is the reflection or manifestation of Mind, expressing his Maker in divine qualities, such as goodness, kindness, affection, wisdom, purity, and joy.

God expresses in man His own nature and character. Where, in this eternal unity of Father-Mother and child, is that which fears or that which is feared? The Christian Scientist bases his thinking on the absolute supremacy, omnipresence, and entireness of God, good, and the consequent unreality and powerlessness of evil. When one resolutely makes this grand spiritual fact his basis for thought, fear cannot continue to be part of his experience, for fear will have lost the only support it ever had, namely, faith in evil.

If, at times, the evidence before the material senses seems aggressive and alarming, we can remember that Christ Jesus, the most fearless of all men, left this command to his followers (John 7:24), "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment." Even when the appearance seems to indicate sickness or suffering, fear, failure, or lack, let us refuse to yield our thought to the frightened sense of things that would have us brood over these errors, and so enlarge and strengthen them. Through a right understanding of God and His law, we can overcome error of every kind and handle every situation with God-given ability and fearlessness. Such spiritual understanding can be gained by a careful study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and other works by Mrs. Eddy, for within these writings is to be found the way out of fear into freedom.

We must accept and use the bountiful provision which Love makes for all. In spite of seeming fear and perplexity, lack and limitation, sickness, poverty, and woe, infinite Mind is ever providing spiritual ideas for all to utilize. From Mind come pure and healthful thoughts with which to replace false beliefs of sickness and sin; intelligence and wisdom sufficient to solve every human problem; confidence, joy, and inspiration to supplant fear and discouragement; the riches of goodness and love to overcome poverty, hate, and resentment.

Let the weary and fear-laden avail themselves of the grand ideas of Mind, and so find rest and peace. When resisted with spiritual thinking, fear cannot continue, for such thinking rests on God's law, the irresistible law of divine Love, and, as Mrs. Eddy declares (Science and Health, p. 224), "No power can withstand divine Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

Poet and Poem

What arrowy bird in flight,
Cleaving the air apart,
Would doubt the dream in his heart
Of a south beyond his sight—?

Bearing the south within,
Indeed, the very word,
The color, the sound he heard.—
Till he must needs begin

The arduous and long
Lone flight across his breast
To find fulfilling rest
In south becoming song.

DAVID MORTON

Frica nu poate dăinui

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Ştiinţa Creştină care apare pe această pagina

UN RENUMIT OM DE LEGE englez a spus: "Ne-am hotărât să înlocuim ilegalitatea fortei cu puterea legii." Din nenumăratele, aşa zise, forţe care socot că au astăzi vreo înrâurire asupra treburilor omeneşti, una din cele mai nelegiuite este aceea a fricii. Oarbă, necugetată şi lipsită de judecată, această forţă, greşit numită astfel, afirmă că pretenţiile ei nelegiuite pot să ţie în robie bărbaţi şi femei ca să dea loc la nespuse suferinţe mintale şi fizice. Această stare de lucruri nu trebue să dăinuească. În primul capitol al Genesei, ni se spune că Dumnezeu a făcut pe om după asemănarea Lui, şi i-a dat stăpânire peste tot pământul.

Omul perfect al creaţiei lui Dumnezeu, deşi pare să fie întunecat de simţurile materiale, cuprinde totuşi în el adevărata individualitate spirituală a fiecărui bărbat, a fiecărei femee şi a fiecărui copil, care poate fi văzută şi arătată acum prin învăţăturile Ştiinţei Creştine. Oricine suferă, poate să ajungă la o stare senină, lipsită de frică şi să aştepte binele cu încredere, dacă substitue legea lui Dumnezeu fricii nelegiuite.

Muritorii, ce se supun chinului fricii, fără să-i opuie vreo împotrivire, refuză cu îndărătnicie să asculte de legea lui Dumnezeu şi mulţi din ei se roagă totuşi, însă cu silă Domnului, ca să se facă voia Lui. Un astfel de gând izvoreşte din necunoaşterea naturii şi caracterului adevărat ale lui Dumnezeu, şi numai o înţelegere bună îl va răsturna. Toţi cei care dovedesc liberarea de sub stăpânirea fricii, să izgonească dela dânşii crezarea greşită, că Dumnezeu, dintr'un scop ce nu poate fi pătruns, ar vrea ca copiii Lui să sufere, şi ei trebue să primească, fără şovăire, enunţarea, îndeajuns citată, a iubitului discipol, care zice că: "Dumnezeu este dragoste" (I Ioan 4:8). Atunci ei vor fi în stare să dovedească adevărul cuvintelor lui Mary Baker Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, pag. 208): "Muritorii n'au decât să se supuie legii lui Dumnezeu, s'o iubească şi să lase ca să se facă voia Lui. Această activitate neîntreruptă a legii Iubirii divine, dă odihnă celor trudiţi şi împovăraţi".

Dar ce înseamnă "să se supuie legii lui Dumnezeu", Iubirea divină? Mai întâi înseamnă: să fim gata să schimbăm temelia gândirii noastre. Gândul, întemeiat pe o crezare în realitatea şi puterea atât a binelui cât şi a răului, nu poate produce încredere sau statornicie. O astfel de stare mintală nu poate înlătura cu totul o senzaţie de frică sub orice formă s'ar arăta. Ştiinţa Creştină învaţă că Dumnezeu, Iubirea divină, întotdeauna de faţă, este unica Minte sau inteligenţă. Omul spiritual, după asemănarea lui Dumnezeu, este reflecţia sau manifestarea Minţii, care exprimă pe creatorul său, prin însuşiri divine, ca: bunătate, bunăvoinţă, dragoste, înţelepciune, neprihănire şi bucurie.

Dacă Dumnezeu se arată în om cu propria Sa natură şi propriul Său caracter, atunci unde se găseşte în această unitate eternă de Tată-Mamă şi copil, acel ceva de care omul s'ar teme şi care i-ar pricinui frica? Ştiinţistul Creştin îşi întemeiază gândirea lui pe absoluta supremaţie, atotprezenţa şi totalitatea lui Dumnezeu, binele, şi prin urmare pe nerealitatea şi lipsa de putere a răului. Când ne hotărîm să facem din acest mare fapt spiritual baza noastră de gândire, frica nu mai poate continua să facă parte din viaţa noastră, de oarece ea îşi va pierde singurul sprijin pe care l-a avut vreodată: credinţa în rău.

Dacă câteodată ceeace se arată în faţa simţurilor materiale, pare să fie ceva agresiv şi îngrijorător, să ne vreamintim că Hristos Isus, cel mai curajos dintre toţi oamenii, a lăsat această poruncă discipolilor săi (Ioan 7:24): "Nu judecaţi după înfăţişare, ci judecaţi după dreptate". Chiar când înfăţişarea pare să arate boală sau suferinţă, frică, nereuşită sau lipsă, să nu dăm voe gândului nostru să se încovoaie sub greutatea înfricoşătoare a lucrurilor, care ar voi să ne facă să hrănim aceste erori, mărindu-le şi întărindu-le. Putem învinge oricefel de eroare şi putem fi stăpâni pe orice situaţie, cu ajutorul dibăciei şi îndrăznelei, date de Dumnezeu, şi prin dreapta înţelegere despre Dumnezeu şi legea Lui. O astfel de înţelegere spirituală, poate fi dobândită printr'un studiu amănunţit al Bibliei şi a cărţii fundamentale a Ştiinţei Creştine *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ştiinţă şi Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor), şi a altor lucrări ale lui Mary Baker Eddy, de oarece în aceste scrieri putem găsi calea care ne duce dela frică la libertate.

Trebue să primim şi să întrebuinţăm darurile îmbelşugate pe care Iubirea le dă tuturor. În ciuda aparenţii fricii, a nesiguranţei, a lipsei, a mărginirii, a bolii, a sărăciei şi suferinţei, Mintea nfinită dă mereu tuturora idei spirituale ca aceştea să le întrebuinţeze. Mintea divină ne dă gânduri curate şi sănătoase, cu ajutorul cărora să înlocuim crezările false de boală şi de păcat; ne dă destulă inteligenţă şi înţelepciune ca să rezolvăm orice problemă omenească; ne dă încredere, bucurie şi inspiraţie ca să înlocuim frica şi descurajarea; ne dă comori de bunătate şi de iubire ca să învingem sărăcia, ura şi dorinţa de răzbunare.

Cei trudiţi şi împovăraţi de frică să se folosească de marile idei ale Minţii, şi să găsească astfel odihnă şi pace. Când ne împotrivim fricii cu ajutorul gândirii spirituale, ea nu mai poate dăinui, căci o astfel de gândire se reazămă pe legea lui Dumnezeu, legea irezistibilă a Iubirii divine, deoarece, cum spune Mary Baker Eddy (*Science and Health*, pag. 224): "Nici o putere nu se poate împotrivi Iubirii divine."

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Miss Beale's Role in English Education

QUEEN'S COLLEGE IN Harley Street, "the first college for women," sprang from the same root—the theory of equal opportunity for all—as the contemporary developments, the People's College at Sheffield and, in 1854, the Working Men's College in Great Ormond Street. . . .

Of the company of earnest and vital young women who took advantage of the opportunities for learning and training at the new college several in their different spheres were notable pioneers, but they are overshadowed by Miss Buss and Miss Beale—the latter especially. Perhaps no single woman, except Florence Nightingale, has so much altered the outlook of a whole profession and through it, of countless lives, as the Principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College. It is true that Miss Beale was fortunate in appearing just at the moment when the education of girls was becoming a serious problem and when possibilities for it were opening out, but the genius of any character often seems to consist in being *en rapport* with the spirit of the age—just sufficiently in advance to lead, without snapping the cords which enable public opinion to follow.

Dorothea Beale was fortunate also in possessing educationally distinguished relatives . . . and a wise and sympathetic father, but otherwise hers was the lot of many upper-class girls of the period. She had a succession of governesses, a private school, and a brief sojourn at a *pension* in Paris. She was not even instructed by her father, but read independently, and supervised the lessons of her younger brothers. She refers later to the "miserable teaching" of her first school, at which she remained only to the age of thirteen, where they were instructed in arithmetic and languages without understanding principles (the same process to which Ethel May so strongly objected), and were even given lists of prepositions for learning by heart "to save them the trouble of thinking." She long retained a horror of the school-girl's "French conversation." Perhaps her greatest loss, though she did not recognize it, was that she never learnt to play, and therefore never really understood the desire of other girls for free movement and organized games. . . .

Miss Beale, who never thought that an *intellectual* training based on that given to boys was going to hurt girls, was much more suspicious of "men's sports." She set great store by dignity, gentleness, and courtesy of manner, and she did think it possible that these things would be easily lost. It was therefore with some difficulty that Miss Lumsden when on the Cheltenham staff persuaded her to allow tennis, and it was not till 1890 that she sunk her prejudice and submitted to the introduction of hockey. Games did, however, at Cheltenham, as almost everywhere else, become a part of the curriculum.—ALICIA C. PERCIVAL, in "The English Miss To-day and Yesterday." (London: Harrap.)

The Doll Drama Of Japan

THE DOLL DRAMA, while it has its own repertory of five hundred plays adapted to its own peculiar needs, is really a step-child of the No-Drama. The official name of the genus is the Bunrakuningyo-Joruri. The *Joruri* is a dramatic ballad sung or recited to the accompaniment of the *samisen*—after the manner of the No-dance or play—in unison with the movements of the puppets.

The puppet plays and their audiences are not markedly different in my estimation from those of the Japanese living drama. The ingenuity, however, exercised in the technique and management of the puppets and the puppet stage is among the most diverting things in the theatre.

The stage appears to be but a long narrow slit until the curtain is pulled aside and reveals a score or more musicians and reciters seated in the background and sometimes as many as ten characters in the foreground. Or, again, there may be most elaborate scenes of great beauty, with nothing but the characters to be seen on the stage. Sometimes the characters will appear on three different levels—on a balcony, on a street level, and in the bowels of the earth beneath. . . .

The chief puppeteer holds the doll, manipulating the head and the right arm from within. He stands in full view, with the puppet held in front of him. Being a great artist, he is supposed to be seen. But the two additional manipulators, being considered merely as property-men, are regarded as invisible—as they are upon the Kakubi stage—and are dressed in long black robes and wear black veils over their faces. They take care of the left hand and legs respectively and make no bones of jumping about violently while carrying out their functions. So trained are the eyes and the mind of a Bunraku-za audience in the convention that it sees nothing but the puppet. —From "Meet the Japanese," by HENRY ALBERT PHILLIPS. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Portrait

Her face shone like clean, bare twigs
In sunlight,
Her hair was the color
Of a sparrow's dusty wing,
And her voice would creak,
I remember,
Like starlings, trying to sing.

HILDA CONKLING

"The Days Are Getting Longer"

Just now the country gossip we like best
Concerns the winter which has reached its crest.
For, while the snow is deep and cold grows stronger,
Our neighbors say: "The days are getting longer."
Old Simon, passing in his sheepskin coat,
Confides this news, and sunlight seems to float
With added warmth across the snowy fields.
Asserted by a child, the glad phrase yields
An instant vision of expanding trees,
Returning birds, green grass, and bustling bees.
"The days are getting longer!" Like a theme
That everyone can state, yet cannot seem
To grace with further words, the saying goes
From door to door across the gathered snows;
Till there is not a doubt at all that light
Shall overbalance soon the dark of night,
And spring will come, a sweeping flood of glory,
To tell unto its end the whole green story.

WADE VAN DORE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1940

Court Restrains Laundry From Using Police Help

Judge Frederic B. Greenhalge of the Suffolk Superior Court today issued a temporary injunction restraining Walter H. Timilty, the brother of the Boston Police Commissioner, Joseph F. Timilty, and restraining the Elk Laundry, Inc., from using the Police Department to solicit business for the laundry.

Judge Greenhalge, however, refused to issue any order against the Commissioner himself.

The petitioner, the Suffolk Apron and Towel Company, brought suit not only asking to have Walter H. Timilty and the laundry enjoined from using the police, but also had asked the Court to order the Commissioner to take the proper steps to prevent such solicitation.

The Judge said today: "It is apparent that Walter H. Timilty has no right to use the Police Department in the solicitation of business. I do not say, however, that he has done so; that is a matter to be decided after a full hearing."

Francis T. Leahy, attorney representing Police Commissioner Timilty, said that the Commissioner denied sanctioning the use of high police officials, or any other member of the Police Department, for the solicitation, as had been charged by the bill.

This was a temporary injunction. A full hearing on the merits of the case will be held in about two weeks. Judge Greenhalge remarked that he did not think that a temporary injunction would do the defendants any harm; therefore he issued the injunction. The Judge ordered the technical pleadings in the case to be completed by Friday so that the case would be ready to go forward.

A similar suit brought by the Bell Linen Service Company will be heard on Monday. The charges are identical. The charges in both cases are that Walter Timilty and the Elk Laundry used the police to solicit business, particularly businesses such as restaurants and amusement businesses which were partly dependent on the police for their livelihood.

Spring to Bring $2,500 Home To Boston as FHA Experiment

Within a month from the time the weather clears, Boston will see the first of its $2500 four-rooms-and-bath homes constructed in a real estate development within 12 miles of Boston, John F. Malley, State Administrator of the Federal Housing Administration, said today.

In the FHA's plan for financing small homes—described by Mr. Malley as "doing for houses what Henry Ford did for cars"—this Greater Boston development will consist of 70 to 80 low price houses for which approval has been given by the FHA on the promoter's choice of location and his plans for the cottages. Mr. Malley would not disclose the subdivision. He said another development would be sponsored by a local radio station as soon as Boston has an opportunity to see some of the homes complete.

Frederick M. Babcock, Assistant Administrator in charge of underwriting for the FHA in Washington, who was in Boston to speak last night at the real estate course sponsored by the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Board and the State Department of Education, explained the financing of these homes, which are common in the South and Southwest and recently have been erected in Minnesota and Michigan.

The type of house which the FHA approves to be built for $2,500 is usually the cottage type of two bedrooms, combination living and dining room and kitchen and a utility furnace room. It is low priced, Mr. Babcock explained, because it is small and is built with the co-operation of the building materials manufacturers. The price does not include the cost of the land.

There are two financing plans available: one calls for a down payment of 10 per cent, with average monthly payments of about $20; the other calls for a 5 per cent down payment and average monthly payments of about $25. These payments include reduction of principal and interest, taxes, insurance, and water bill. The interest rate will be 4½ per cent and the life of the mortgage may be a little over 15 years.

Light Snow to Continue

Light snow was reported today from the lake region to southern New England, with the fall the lightest in northern New England. Rain was falling this morning from Tennessee to the mid-Atlantic States.

The third snow storm to reach Massachusetts in a fortnight followed a cold snap which on Monday night sent the mercury down to the lowest point this season in a number of places. Athol reported 23 below zero, and Hinsdale 28 below.

James E. Lawrence, Maintenance Engineer of the State Department of Public Works, said 350 trucks and 1,000 men are sanding hills and intersections on State highways.

In Boston, Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland stated that from 300 to 400 men were put to work today brushing snow from cross walks on downtown streets, but that no sanding was necessary for safety as yet. Private car and bus traffic, which is still much delayed, by narrowed thoroughfares, is being speeded gradually as the piles of snow and ice are removed, he said.

Light snow was expected by the Weather Bureau to continue today and on into tomorrow, with skies clearing before the day is over. The lowest temperatures likely to be recorded in Boston tonight, according to the Weather Bureau, will be in the twenties.

The maximum depth of the fall last night and this morning in Massachusetts was from two to three inches.

Elaborate precautions to prevent fraud in the paying tomorrow of 13,754 snow workers for the period from Feb. 15 to 19, inclusive, were announced today by City Treasurer James J. McCarthy.

Seventeen locations have been selected throughout the city for the disbursal of the $311,578 involved, Mr. McCarthy said, and 34 paymasters, two for each location, have been appointed. The paymasters, he explained, will not be assigned their locations until tomorrow morning just before leaving for their posts.

Higher Cambridge Tax Rate Forecast

An increase of $6.80 in the Cambridge tax rate, bringing it up to about $47.30, the highest figure on record, was forcast by Cambridge city officials today as a result of the $7,180,853 budget presented to the City Council by Mayor John W. Lyons. This budget figure is $1,189,440 above last year's amount.

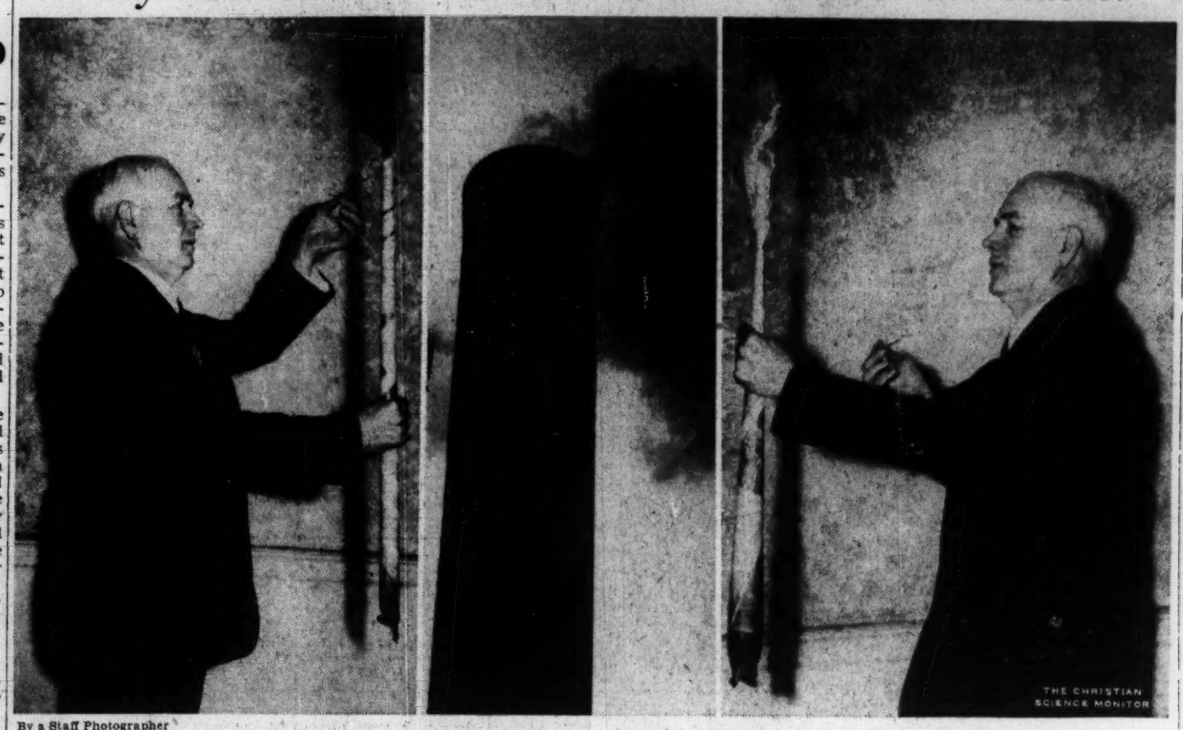
The cost of supplies and personnel for new hospital and other buildings sponsored by the Mayor as PWA projects, a change in accounting of the Street Department which puts it on a "partial pay-as-you-go" basis, and the $150,000 cost of snow removal in the past two weeks, were pointed out as factors contributing to the record increase in the budget figure.

Detailed estimates were not given in the preliminary budget and the City Council made no official comment on it when it was presented yesterday.

Walsh OK's Third Term

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, who has opposed some major Administration policies, said today he would not "be a party to any opposition" to a third term for President Roosevelt. He added a forecast that only presidential intervention would block renomination, since it "appears this is the general sentiment both in and out of Congress."

Why Not Burn the Smoke Before It Leaves the Stacks?



By a Staff Photographer

David Chapman, Former Director of Smoke Control, Illustrates Saving Heat and Eliminating Smoke Nuisance

Left: Mr. Chapman burns paper funnel from bottom, smoke escaping from the top. Right: Mr. Chapman has touched match to smoke which is set on fire to burn like fuel. Center: One of Boston's smoke-belching chimneys out of which goes the cream of the fuel which Mr. Chapman says can be burned and utilized for heat and power within the chimney.

Jupiter Next To Venus For Planet Parade

Now that professional and amateur stargazers alike find interest and fascination in the five bright planets shining like brilliant jewels in the western sky just after the sun goes down, a series of five articles, of which this is the second, has been prepared to give the reader information on each of the planets concerned.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural-Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Observing Jupiter is one of the greatest pleasures the maker of a home-fashioned telescope can have, and for several days it is likewise interesting to unaided eye observers studying the lineup in the western sky of Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn and Mars. Together the five planets form almost a straight line extending far upward along the ecliptic.

Four of Jupiter's moons were among the first objects spied upon by Galileo with the first sixteenth-century telescopes. The others require the world's largest telescopes before they can be seen. Curiously, those most distant moons of Jupiter revolve in the opposite direction around the planet. It was by observing the eclipses of these moons that astronomers were able to determine that it takes time for light to travel even though it is the swiftest thing in the universe.

What fascinates most amateur telescope makers "setting up" on Jupiter for the first time, is the terriffic rotation indicated.

The equator of Jupiter bulges noticeably and the poles are obviously very flat. In fact, figures have been presented to show that the pole to pole diameter of Jupiter is 8,000 miles shorter than the equatorial diameter. Furthermore, it is possible when atmospheric conditions are good, to see the different colors of the belts that cross the equator parallel to its equator, clearly perceptible to the observer on account of the diversified markings and colors of the moving disk. It's very much like watching a kaleidoscope to watch the changing colors.

Altogether Jupiter is so large it would take 1,300 planets the size of the earth to duplicate it, it travels so fast around its axis that its day is only 9 hours and 55 minutes. Its year is 12 times as long as ours. Eclipses, occultations, and transits of the satellites, about clean up the items of amateur interest concerning Jupiter, and of these others the sudden disappearance and reappearance of eclipsed stars behind the disk are particularly appealing.

Pall of Smoke Over Cities Laid to Political Incompetence

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A mechanical engineer and former Director of the State Division of Smoke Inspection today described Boston's smoke nuisance as both an economic and an engineering problem that will never be successfully challenged until offices contingent upon smoke control throughout the Commonwealth cease to be used as dumping grounds for political job-seekers."

From a background of experience, during which David Chapman was responsible for putting 915 plants into smokeless operation in three years, the former smoke control director produced a barrage of statistics and performed a number of technical "stunts" to prove his theory that the pall of smoke hanging over the State's largest cities is waste expense to industry and detrimental to residential property values."

Rolling an ordinary newspaper into a long, thin cone, Mr. Chapman held it upright in one hand, like a tall smokestack, and lighted the lower end of the cone with a match. Soon the smoke began to pour from the small, top end of the paper funnel. "I will now prove," he said, "that power and heat goes through a chimney into the outside atmosphere as wasted fuel."

Big Savings Possible

So saying, he held the match to the top where the smoke caught fire and burned steadily, fanned by the draft from beneath. Thus did the smoke expert prove his claim that heating equipment should be used in Boston, capable of burning the smoke before it leaves the chimney with savings in heat and power costs and consequent elimination of the city's smoke nuisance.

Mr. Chapman pointed out that soft coal, which is said to cause most of the soot-laden atmosphere, particularly in the older apartment house districts, can be burned as smokelessly as hard coal, if the furnace has adequate volume and the man who tends the furnace knows his business. "But how can the average fireman learn more about his business when men are put in charge of smoke control who are not qualified to advise individual violators of smoke control laws?" Mr. Chapman wanted to know.

Aside from selecting expert engineers to head their smoke abatement divisions, Mr. Chapman advised Massachusetts cities to give these leaders powers to enforce the repairing of faulty boilers, to compel installation of modern heating equipment where necessary, and to require the use of better fuels where business or apartment houses cannot burn the cheaper fuels without the chimneys belching smoke and acid fumes.

Every Legal Case Won

"We had what we considered a model law in the Metropolitan Boston District for smoke control," the expert declared, "when I was Director during the years 1929 to 1932. During those years there were 915 smoke violators who either turned from the use of soft coal to better fuels, repaired their boilers, installed smoke warning signals in the engine room or purchased completely new heating equipment.

"Every legal case was won by the Division during those three years. And we found that business and apartment houses to a large extent were co-operative in eliminating the smoke menace when we went to them with advice and understanding. Since then, the Smoke Control Division has been put under the Department of Public Utilities where its activities have been somewhat curtailed by a change in law."

Classed as Dirty City

The smoke that pours out of Boston chimneys, laying a coat of soot over building fronts and adding up to a United States Public Health survey classing Boston among the dirtiest cities in the country, "is some of the cream of the fuel that is never used" said Mr. Chapman. And he added: "Engineering knowledge of proper combustion is equal to the smoke nuisance when efficiently applied."

He said that soft coal, contrary to popular opinion, is one of the most ideal fuels available from the standpoint of economy, quick steaming, efficiency in heat units and limitless resources for years to come. But to burn soft coal properly without smoke and lost heat, he said, requires more than ordinary skill, or else special equipment and devices that cose some money to install.

Either the scope of the present law is not broad enough to allow for smoke abatement or else inspection has been lax in Boston since 1933, Mr. Chapman added. For 90 per cent of the 915 plants put on a smokeless basis under his supervision, he concluded, have returned to the category of smoke nuisances.

N. E. Warned Against Its 'Complacency'

Attacking the sense of complacency that prevents some New England industries from advancing into new products and progressive manufacturing methods, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, today warned the region's business leaders that there are still too many idle factories in this area.

Speaking to a group of 80 industrialists and research authorities from the six New England States, assembled by the New England Council at a Parker House luncheon to discuss plans for the third annual Research Day in New England—this year tentatively set for May 17—Dr. Compton scored "that comforting complacency which assumes that the industrial leadership of an earlier era is ample guarantee of future success."

Pointing out that many progressive industrial concerns throughout the United States reported that from 25 to 40 per cent of their present sales volume is represented by products totally unknown when the depression set in, Dr. Compton asserted that New England has no alternative but to participate in "this nation-wide, and in fact world-wide, movement to improve the comfort and convenience of living and ultimately to increase gainful employment through the methods of organized research."

This year, it was brought out at today's meeting, Research Day will be held under the auspices of the New Products Committee of the Council. This Committee, of which Dr. Compton is Chairman, was formed to encourage in every way possible the development of new products and wider diversification of industry in New England.

It is the expectation, this year, that in addition to exhibits of new inventions and new products of the research laboratory, Research Day will dramatize advances already made, and advances yet to be made, in distribution.

Dr. Compton pointed out that the whole New England community, and not just the industrialists, need to be awakened to the importance of pressing constantly into new business frontiers not only to develop new industries, but to protect old ones.

In this connection, the frequent charge that 80 per cent of New England's textile looms are outmoded was brought up.

Inventory Control Study Under Way for Boston

The classic episode of the steam rollers which lay resting in the yards of one city department while another spent large sums for new and similar machines will never be repeated in Boston, if a current project at City Hall is brought to fruition.

Acting upon a recent request from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, the Municipal Survey Committee is undertaking a further study of the question of inventory control of City supplies and equipment with a view to working out a practical plan for Boston, officials of the Committee said today. This announcement followed demands by the Finance Commission and the Committee of Municipal Finance of the Chamber of Commerce in reports released this week, that this long discussed reform be brought into being without delay. Both groups pointed out that many department heads, especially new ones, have only the vaguest idea of what supplies are on hand or how they are being used, and indicated that extensive waste may be occurring as result.

The Survey Committee undertook an investigation of the situation last autumn. This was in answer to repeated demands for action at City Hall which went back as far as 1933. The Committee investigated goods-consuming departments and present methods of handling these supplies, with the aid of experts from private industry who volunteered their services.

Following this the Committee reported to the Mayor a few weeks ago urging serious consideration of some kind of inventory control. The Mayor did not commit himself either way, officials explained today, but he directed the Committee to make a further study of how to work out the administrative problems that stood in the way.

These questions include (1) should a system of perpetual inventory or a periodic spot-check of goods be established; (2) should it be established for all City departments at once, or at first for only those which need it most; (3) what official should have final control of the entire inventory system; (4) how could it be done without a large outlay of money, and (5) how could the present personnel best be trained in the new system.

Officials explained that it is a complex task to streamline the supply system after half a century of the old way, and after employees have become thoroughly accustomed to established methods. The Committee expects, however, to submit a final plan to the Mayor some time this coming spring or summer, at which time the Chief Executive will presumably decide whether a system of inventory control shall be established.

Taylor's Status at Vatican Criticized by Bishop Blake

Myron C. Taylor, designated by President Roosevelt as his personal representative to the Vatican, is regarded by the Roman Catholic Church as having the ranking of Ambassador, according to an article by Bishop Edgar Blake, of Detroit, appearing in Zion's Herald, independent Methodist weekly, published in Boston today.

Despite assurances from the White House that Mr. Taylor was not an official emissary of the United States, his listing in the Pontifical Directory of 1940 reads, "United States of America—His Excellency Myron C. Taylor, representative of His Excellency the President of the United States, with rank of Ambassador," the article states.

Although admitting the President's secretary has been careful to say that Mr. Taylor's appointment was in no way a renewal of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Holy See, relinquished in 1867, the Detroit Bishop listed a series of preceding events which he believes makes Mr. Taylor's appointment a natural sequence.

The article states: "The President, in his letter of December 23, addressed to Pope Pius XII, said, 'It would give me great satisfaction to send to you my personal representative in order that our parallel endeavors for peace and the alleviation of suffering may be assisted.' He closed his communication with warm personal greetings to His Holiness: 'To you whom I have the privilege of calling a good friend, and an old friend, I send my respectful greetings at this Christmas season.'"

Friendship between the present Pope and President Roosevelt was established, according to Bishop Blake, during the visit of Pius XII, then Cardinal Pacelli, papal secretary of state, to the United States in 1936. At that time, he states, the New York Times said, "he was received by the President at Hyde Park and it was understood that the two talked in a general way about the possibility of re-establishing diplomatic relations."

Bishop Blake also quoted a New York Times dispatch from Rome on Oct. 1, 1936, in which their correspondent, Arnaldo Cortesi, advanced the reason for Cardinal Pacelli's visit to the United States. "Cardinal Pacelli," said the Times dispatch, "wishes to invite the Washington government to establish formal diplomatic relations with the Vatican and to accept a papal nuncio instead of the unofficial apostolic delegate in Washington. This would necessarily result in the establishment of a United States Embassy at the Holy See. The Vatican feels that American Catholics have grown sufficiently numerous and important to justify such a step."

A wireless dispatch from Rome to the New York Times revealing the purpose of the 1937 visit to this country of Cardinal Enrico Gasparri is also quoted by the Bishop in the Zion's Herald article. "Cardinal Gasparri," it said, "who is now in the United States, has a mission of preparing the juridical status for the possible opening of diplomatic relations between the State Department and the Holy See, it was learned at the Vatican today. He is to work out the legal framework within which such relationship could be established."

Bishop Blake concluded that there appeared to be ample justification for the protest of a Baptist leader, Dr. Rufus Weaver, that unless President Roosevelt clarifies his appointment of a representative to the Vatican, the Evangelical churches must conclude he is "giving only lip service" to the principle of separation of church and state.

'Art of Middle Ages' Exhibit Displays American Treasures

Backstage at the theater are often exciting dramas that the audience never sees. And so it is "backstage" at the Boston Art Museum; there are many fascinating behind-the-scenes stories that never come to light.

This is one, however, that did not escape. It is the story behind the special exhibition of "Arts of the Middle Ages" now in its eleventh day at the Museum. Already 16,657 visitors have flocked to view it, the first large exhibition of its kind in the United States.

Valued roughly at $4,500,000 and representing loans from more than 40 museums and private collections in America, it is hard to trace the growth of this project backward to its origin as an idea. At least, Dr. Georg Swarzenski, Fellow for Research in Sculpture and Medieval Art at the Museum, found it so when asked to give the inside story from the very beginning.

Exiled From Germany

Dr. Swarzenski, who before coming to this country in 1938 as a political exile from Germany, was Director General of all of the city museums in Frankfort, as well as Director of the Staedel Art Institute, had much to do with the assembling of the exhibition.

Speaking with an accent, but in very understandable English, Dr. Swarzenski told of the many months of work preparatory to this debut of the Middle Ages in Boston on Feb. 17, 1940. He had to pause for some seconds, however, before he could recall when the idea was first put forth as such. Then his face lighted up as he exclaimed, "It comes to me! We had our first talk here in July of last summer. At that time I was sure we could get some important things from European museums.

"Then came the war," he went on excitedly having found the thread of his story. "And there was the question of whether to continue with our plans. But we said, 'yes, we can do it nevertheless without the pieces from Europe.'"

It was then—in September—that Dr. Swarzenski began making trips to New York, to Baltimore, to Washington, and carrying on extensive correspondence with many museums and private collectors. Slowly, one by one, mysterious boxes, heavily insured, began arriving at the Museum. He is modest about the part he has played in getting this collection of priceless museum pieces together. All his life, Dr. Swarzenski confided, his special interest has been the art of the Middle Ages. In fact, in 1927 he made a trip to this country for the purpose of visiting all of the important museums and private collections of medieval art.

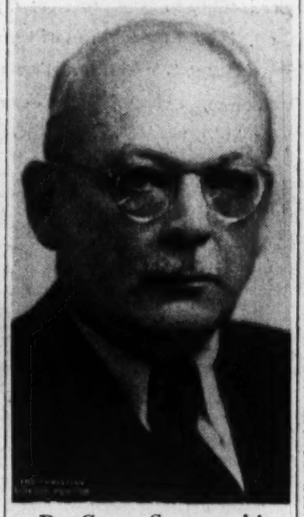
So, when it came to rounding up a representive collection in America, Dr. Swarzenski knew just where to put his finger on the most important pieces. But even so, and knowing the many fine collections of medieval art in America, he confessed that he was really amazed to find how much was available for this exhibition.

Exhibit Won't Travel

Had it been possible to obtain loans from European museums, Dr. Swarzenski said that he would have liked particularly to have had some of the medieval metal work from the museums in London, Paris, and Brussels, although it was difficult, he admitted, to say just what might have been contributed from abroad.

The exhibition, which will continue until March 24, will not travel, even though Chicago and some other cities have asked for it. It would be too much, in the opinion of Dr. Swarzenski, to ask the lenders to extend the loan of their treasurers under those circumstances.

War No Obstacle



Dr. Georg Swarzenski

Fellow for Research in Sculpture and Medieval Art, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, who originated the plan for the exhibit, "Art of the Middle Ages," now showing.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cloudy with occasional light snow tonight and Thursday; little change in temperature; lowest tonight in lower 20's; gentle northerly winds, shifting to northwest this afternoon and tonight.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Thursday with light snow in southwest portion; colder Thursday around the coast.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Light snow tonight and Thursday; somewhat colder Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light snow tonight and Thursday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate East winds tonight, becoming moderate to fresh northwest Thursday over north portion, and moderate northwest winds over south portion tonight, becoming fresh northwest Thursday; snow tonight and Thursday over north and overcast over south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	22	21	New Orleans	62	61
Chicago	32	31	New York	25	23
Denver	42	38	Norfolk	42	41
Helena	35	34	Philadelphia	27	27
Kansas City	32	32	St. Louis	30	29
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	56	57
Miami	48	48	Washington	34	34
Minneapolis	20	19			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Feb. 28.
B—Minimum, Feb. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:15 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Thursday, 3:40 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:02 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Little Foxes," starring Tallulah Bankhead. Presented by Herman Shumin. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Margin for Error," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers, with Doris Dudley, and directed by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
Walter Huston in "A Passenger to Bali," by Ellis St. Joseph. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
The Lane sisters in "Four Wives," 3:25, 6:25, 9:50. Also "The Return of Dr. X," with Humphrey Bogart and Wayne Morris. 2:10, 5:15, 8:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Barricade," with Alice Faye and Warner Baxter. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Swanee River," with Don Ameche. 3:35, 6:40, 9:40.

Exeter—
"Henry Goes Arizona," with Frank Morgan. 2:10, 5:05, 8. Also "Four Wives," with the Lane Sisters. 3:15, 6:15, 9:10 Tomorrow: "Married and in Love," with Alan Marshal and Barbara Read. Also "Swanee River," with Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Brother Rat and a Baby," with Priscilla Lane, Wayne Morris and Eddie Albert. Fenway: 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Parole Fixer," with William Henry and Virginia Dale. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30. Tomorrow: "He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. Also "The Man Who Wouldn't Talk," with Lloyd Nolan.

Fine Arts—
Grace Moore in "Louise." "March of Time." 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Mickey Mouse in "The Autograph Hound." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:35, 9:40.

Keith Memorial—
"Swiss Family Robinson," with Thomas Mitchell, Edna Best, Freddie Bartholomew. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25. Also "Reno," with Richard Dix and Gail Patrick. 10:50 a. m., 1:55. Previews of "The Saint's Double," with George Sanders at 5:35 and 8:45. At 7 and 10 "Little Old New York," with Alice Faye and Fred MacMurray.

Metropolitan—
"Judge Hardy and Son," with Lewis Stone. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. Also "British Intelligence," with Boris Karloff. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. Tomorrow: "The Story of Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet," with Edward G. Robinson. Also "Granny Get Your Gun," featuring May Robson.

Orpheum—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes." 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Big Guy," featuring Victor McLaglen. 10 a. m., 2, 6, 10:05. Stage Show: 1:05, 5:05, 9:05. Tomorrow: "Chasing Trouble," with Frankie Darro. Stage: Saul Grauman & Co., Cull Richards, Joe & Jane McKenna, and Four Squires.

Scollay and Modern—
"Balalaika," with Nelson Eddy. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:50. Also "The Earl of Chicago," with Robert Montgomery. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
Robert Benchley in "That Inferior Feeling." Hannes Schneider's "Ski Chase." "Topnotch Tennis," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes." 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—
"The Invisible Man Returns," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05. Also "Danger on Wheels," with Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9.

Telepix Cinema—
Bob Benchley in "That Inferior Feeling"; Alaska, travelogue; Peter Smith; Francis Carroll's orchestra; Donald Duck and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m., till midnight.

Tremont—
"Calling Dr. Kildare," starring Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. Continuous from 1:30 to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Lady of the Tropics," with Hedy Lamarr and Robert Taylor. Also "Imitation of Life," with Claudette Colbert.

University—
"You Can't Take It With You," with Jean Arthur and James Stewart. 3:30, 5:45, 9. 4 Walt Disney. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. Tomorrow: Barbara Stanwyck and Fred MacMurray in "Remember the Night." Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.

Uptown—
"Remember the Night," with Fred MacMurray and Barbara Stanwyck. 12:55, 4:35, 8:20. Also "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 2:35, 6:15, 9:55.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Merle Oberon and Laurence Olivier in "Wuthering Heights." Also March of Time. Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "It Happened One Night," with Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable. Also Victor McLaglen in "The Informer."

Music

New England Conservatory of Music—
Fourth concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra. Quincy Porter, conductor. Jesus Maria Sanroma, piano soloist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on French Paintings by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Miss Margret Kurjian, pianist. 2:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tangy Taste Smoked Into Ham By Use of Smoldering Cobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED, Me.,—A snug little industry right in his own back yard is the ham-smoking plant of Elmer Pease, Alfred farmer and singer in the village choir.

It's a snug little business and a profitable one as well, for every winter Mr. Pease puts several hundred pounds of ham and bacon through his smokehouse, in which a big kettle of corncobs smoulders continually, giving off just enough of the mingled odor of smoke and warm ham to tantalize the nostrils of any passer by.

He has built a reputation for producing the finest flavored hams to be found in these parts and folks who have pork to be smoked come to him for miles around. The fact that he lives off the black highway on a rough, winding, hilly road, so narrow that automobiles can pass only in certain places, does not deter his customers.

"Some folks think hickory and beech are best for smoking hams," says Mr. Pease, "but I'll stick to corncobs. You know Maine corn is extra sweet, and there's something about the cobs that gives the ham that same sweet flavor."

Mr. Pease gets his neighbors to save their cobs for him when they have their corn ground, since he cannot raise enough to supply his needs. It requires many bushels to see him through a season, which begins with the first real cold weather in the fall and lasts until late spring.

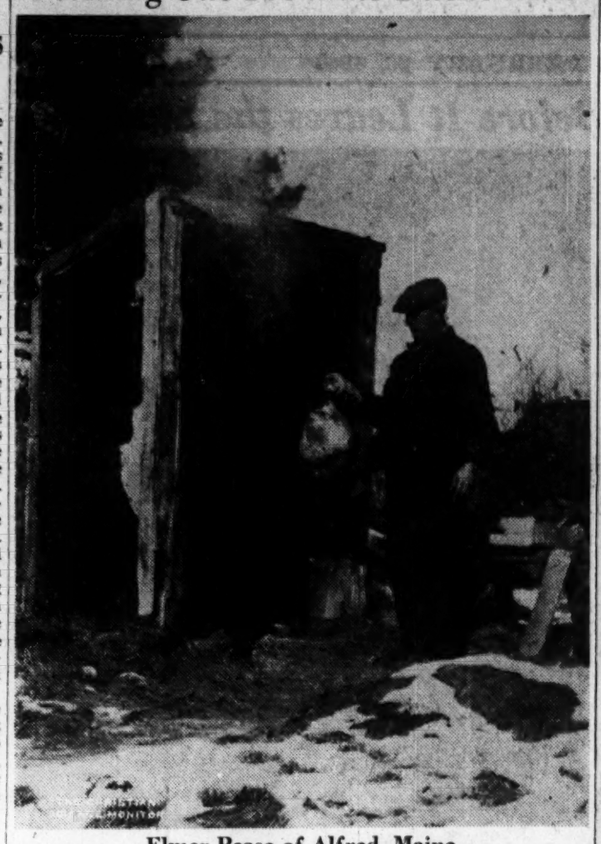
The smokehouse is something like a diminutive charcoal shed. When Mr. Pease gets ready to cure a batch of hams and bacon strips, he first hangs the meat from hooks set in stout timbers in the top of the building; then he brings a bushel or so of cobs out of the barn, to have them ready for the kettle of coals which he has taken from the kitchen stove. He fills the great kettle with the cobs, which soon begin to burn, making a lot of smoke but no flame, and places it on some bricks on the dirt floor of the smokehouse.

As soon as the smoke rises among the pieces of meat and he finds that everything is as it should be, Mr. Pease closes the inside door, sets in the section that opens upon the upper chamber where the meat is hung, and shuts the outside door, fastening it securely.

Outside of replenishing the kettle with cobs occasionally, there is nothing left to do but wait. Mr. Pease says 10 hours are required for a mild cure, and a day and a half for a strong one, depending somewhat on whether there is much wind; for if the wind blows, there is more draft and some of the smoke escapes from the smokehouse, lessening the amount which permeates the meat.

The fee for smoking, Mr, Pease explains, depends on the weight of the meat and is figured at so much a pound. As for competition, there is none. Nobody can produce a corncob tang like Elmer Pease over back of Alfred Mountain.

Fetching One From the Smokehouse



Elmer Pease of Alfred, Maine

Farmer and curer of hams who lives behind the Mountain and lets people beat a path to his door

Juvenile Court Reforms Urged

Juvenile delinquency is a specialized study and needs specialists to handle its problems, Reuben L. Lurie, an authority on juvenile reform, told the weekly luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club today at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Lurie, who has spent his spare time from his law practice over many years studying the Massachusetts Juvenile Court system, and contributing to such magazines as The Nation and The New Republic, believes that the present juvenile setup in the Commonwealth needs to be extended, so that those men and women judging and working with juvenile delinquents would be experts, trained and experienced in this field of work.

Mr. Lurie made clear that he does not at all disapprove of the Boston Juvenile Court—rather, he admires it, and would extend its workings to other communities. That the system is not more widespread, he feels, is due not to politics or lack of trained workers, but rather to a "lack of understanding" on the part of communities of the Commonwealth outside of Boston.

As a member of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Child Council, Mr. Lurie presented a summary of the results of the Council's findings to the Rotarians today.

"The fact that 46 per cent of the State's criminal intake have been adjudged juvenile delinquents earlier in the career of these criminals would appear to present a problem that would call for a re-examination of the method of handling juvenile delinquency," Mr. Lurie declared. He recommends a "circuit arrangement," with experienced, qualified men and women to "swing the circuit" of the State's courts.

Some of Squalus Crew To Rejoin Submarine

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 28 (AP) —Several survivors of the Squalus sinking may rejoin the submarine when she returns to service next summer, following salvage and repair operations.

Lieut. George A. Sharp, Commander of the rescue ship Falcon, told the Hartford Engineers Club last night that among volunteers for the Squalus' new crew were a number of the 33 men who were rescued after she sank off Portsmouth, N. H. last May.

Former Bostonian Aids French

Thomas G. Esten, formerly of Boston, whose parents reside in Stoughton, Mass., was one of the 26 American ambulance drivers of the John J. Pershing section of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps that left their headquarters at Ville d'avery, France, for an unnanounced billet at the front after being called into service by the French Army.

Mr. Esten, who was for seven years a student at the Museum of Fine Arts School on Huntington Avenue, Boston, was remembered today by school officials as a pupil "who did very good work" while there. He was enrolled in the school from 1930 until 1935, at which time he graduated. Afterward, he went to Spain to study, but became involved in the civil war there.

In 1936, Mr. Esten returned to Boston and again enrolled for work at the Museum of Fine Arts School. He was there as a pupil until 1938, continuing in his specialties of drawing and painting. In 1938, however, he again went abroad, this time to France, where he is now reported serving as a volunteer ambulance driver.

According to a cable received yesterday at the New York headquarters of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, the unit to which Mr. Esten belongs is composed of 22 vehicles. The members of the Corps are all university men, and serve for a period of six months. The maintenance of the Corps and its ambulances are made possible by donations.

The Corps was formed early in September in Paris by a group of American residents in France and a majority of the supervising personnel are former American volunteer ambulance drivers of the World War.

Train Yields to Bus

Bus service will be substituted for two week-day passenger trains on the Lowell-Worcester branch line, it was announced today by the Boston & Maine Railroad. The trains, which the railroad said are "lightly patronized," leave Lowell at 7:31 a. m., and Worcester at 5 p. m. The date for discontinuance will be announced later.

Two Distinguished Chemists Joining Forces at Harvard

If Harvard students, dropping into University Hall for a session with one of the deans, happen to catch a whiff of hydrogen, sulfide, they will know that Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University, and Prof. Arthur B. Lamb, today appointed Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, are putting their heads together over an experiment, the way they did long ago.

For the two men not only are distinguished chemists, but old friends in the bargain. Since 1912, when Dr. Conant was merely a Harvard undergraduate, Professor Lamb has been a teacher and director of the chemical laboratory, and while the brilliant Phi Beta Kappa student was going on to explore untouched fields in organic chemistry, eventually reaching the President's chair, his teacher was gaining recognition as editor of the Journal of the American Chemical Society, and in 1933, as President of the Society.

The deanship of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, which Dr. Conant has given his former teacher as of February 1, is one of the most important jobs in the Harvard hierarchy.

"Chemists walking away with Harvard administration?" he chuckled in an interview today. "I don't know—my predecessor, you remember, Dean George H. Chase, was a Fine Arts man, and perhaps we are just restoring the balance!"

Sitting in his small, simply furnished office, adjacent to the chemical research laboratories, Dean Lamb appeared confident that he could carry on with his wide variety of tasks. Not content to be merely a chemist, journalist and administrator, he will go on teaching his undergraduate classes and helping direct the graduate students in their researches.

Together with Dr. Conant, he will also guide Harvard through the "many important changes" and "in a few ambitious innovations" referred to in the President's annual report to the Board of Overseers. In store, among other things, is a long-range campaign to break down the barriers separating the Graduate School from the College, according to Dean Lamb. In the past few weeks he has been discussing plans to this end with Dr. Conant.

Around the Corner—

Worth Two Words—The old saying that "one picture is worth a thousand words" did not apply exactly to a drawing which appeared on a letter delivered to radio Station WEEI in Boston not long ago. The picture showed a man blowing a trumpet—and it saved just the two words of the name Ray Girardin. Mr. Girardin is an announcer whose collection of toy trumpets is well known in local radio circles.

* * *

Snowy Pillow—It's a real nature lover who can find delight in midnight walking to the fact that his face and pillow are covered with snow which has been driven in through a crack in the window frame—but that is just what Harry George Higbee, Staff Naturalist for the MDS-WPA Recreation Project did during the Valentine day snow storm.

Mr. Higbee's home clings to wooded rocks on Moose Hill in Sharon—as many other Greater Boston nature lovers know. Called "Hill-top Haven," Mr. Higbee claims it is the highest residence within 20 miles of the coast between the Penobscot and the Carolinas. Anyway, it is quite high enough to feel the full force of a nor-easter.

With his regular weekly nature hike bulletin, which came in the mails today, Mr. Higbee includes some verses illustrated with 11 of his own sketches. They tell how he was driven by snowfall in his bedroom to an arm chair by the living room stove—and how in early morning he looked out over the valley sparkling in new snow. The storm, he concludes, brought him this view as an unequalled valentine.

* * *

Surprise — After a series of morning waits on street corners for a bus delayed by snow-narrowed roads, commuters in one 18-mile-out suburb had acquired the habit of staying indoors until the scheduled time of departure, at least. This morning, though, several of them were taken quite unawares when the bus skimmed gaily through the swirling snowflakes a couple of minutes ahead of schedule.

A mile or two down the road those who hurried at once to their garages to navigate their own cars into town saw the bus apparently waiting for its schedule to catch up with it, just beyond a filling station with a conspicuous clock.

Evidently the driver, too, had taken it for granted that he would be a little late—and had surprised himself as well as several regular riders.

Maine Shoe Firms In Wage Law Case

Two Maine shoe manufacturers, employing 1,000 men and women, were charged with violation of the Wage and Hour Law in informations made public today by Thomas H. Eliot, Regional Director of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor. The companies are the High Shoe Manufacturing Company of Saco and the Venus Shoe Manufacturing Company of Lewiston.

The informations also named as defendants Charles Bageazerian of Saco, Director of the High company, and George Laganas and Lycurgus A. Loumos, President and Office Manager of the Venus company.

All are charged with failure to pay the minimum wage, falsifying records, failing to pay time and a half for overtime and shipments of goods in violation of the minimum wage provision. The two companies are reported to do $2,300,000 business a year.

Actress Sees Governor About Finnish Relief

Tallulah Bankhead, motion picture actress now appearing in the play "The Little Foxes" at a local theater, called upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the State House yesterday to solicit his interest in Finnish relief. Miss Bankhead hoped to enlist his active interest in a Finnish Relief Ball to be held in Boston this week.

She also informed Mr. Saltonstall of her desire to own an estate in New England, preferably in Connecticut. When asked by Governor Saltonstall why she didn't consider Massachusetts, Miss Bankhead said she wished to be within commuting distance of New York. Miss Bankhead extended to the Governor an invitation to visit her father, William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House of Representatives in Washington.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Thursday, Feb. 29

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Feb. 29

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—Basic English Lectures.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Americans All—Immigrants All"; transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy. (Transcribed.)
8:00 p. m.—"Sagas of the Sea," A. Bertram de Mille.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—Hungarian March. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Merry Peasants Orchestra; Songs from the Screen; Tourist Notes. IRO, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IRP, 9.83meg., 30.8m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m

Eindhoven—8:45 p. m.—Transmission to Southeastern U. S. A. PCJ, 9.59meg., 31.2m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Talk: "Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

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JO-3

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Raymond's is one of those stores into which you should run in every so often just to see if they haven't a special in just what you want. Now we don't mean the little items that they're so well known for, and carry all the time. What we mean are those specials that they have when they buy up over-stock or something from big stores and manufacturers. In the furniture line, we mean. Yesterday we ran into just such a display of one-of-a-kind sofas and chairs . . . and they were indeed good buys. We mention them because it isn't everybody's home that would accommodate these pieces, so perhaps you'll still find a piece for yourself. Some of the long Tuxedo type sofas had the long, single, down pillow, in place of the trio of three one usually finds in a sofa of such size. Then there were love seats of red striped velvet with lovely carved frames, and Chippendale sofas and others so striking and unique in design that we didn't know their names! And the chairs were the same. And $39.50 seemed to be a price we saw quite a bit of in the chairs, and their coverings were equally as lovely as those on the sofas. Silk velvets, tapestries, damasks, and so on. One material was all hand painted.

Those Apple Pin Cushions

Just speak to your grandmother about it, and see if she doesn't recall outfitting her nicest Tuesday's sewing-meeting bag with one of R. H. Stearns' apple pin cushions. The chances are that she will remember immediately; for they've been carried by the most discriminating women for years. And Stearns still has them! And for the benefit of the younger generation who perhaps haven't seen them, they're the size of real apples and look just like juicy McIntoshes; the coloring and little stem are so real. They are filled with the finest of lamb's wool (without a trace of oil, so the needles won't rust) and covered with China silk that has been dyed the true apple coloring. For 75 cents. Then for 35 cents there are little Crabapples, probably especially for needles. These are to be found on the street floor in the Notions Department, which has a way of being supplied with all the little things one needs in the way of useful things. And you'll be surprised at the things you'll come across that you thought weren't being made any more!

Rehabilitating The Window Shades

Merely going by the calendar (we refuse to even consider the weather, for it certainly hasn't considered us lately), spring will be under way within a few weeks. And that usually means a change of household furnishing and much general overhauling. Now perhaps your window shades look doomed to you, but the chances are that to the Acme Window Shade Company, out in Brookline, they'll just be another cleansing job. In other words, they can make soiled shades look practically as good as new.

Broadcloth Pajamas And Other Items

P. S. Last call for that special on Tremont Broadcloth Pajamas for $1.98 at Slattery's Men's Shop. Phone Hancock 6600 and ask for Mr. Atlas. There's a monogram included, and they come in middy, coat, or sleep-coat styles. With a good generous cut . . . which is what most men yell loud and long for! Dorothy Gray's "cockade" lipstick is a red that goes with your best navy suit. And creamy soft; at R. H. Stearns. And, for the nail that breaks just as you're about to want to look your best, thus ruining the "ensemble of ten," there is "Nail-On." A new liquid that repairs the damage in a few minutes. Follow the directions to the last word; after all it's quite something to ask of a liquid, but it'll do it! 75 cents a bottle at Gilchrist's.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Derelict Sighted Adrift in Atlantic

With mainsail still set, an abandoned Nova Scotia schooner was found drifting slowly today to the southeast about 370 miles east by south of Bermuda, according to a message intercepted by the Fourth Cliff Naval Direction Finding Station at Hummarock. The message came from a vessel identifying herself as the Sagoland, a Swedish ship due in New York March 1, from Indian ports.

The message warned all ships that the "Chisholm of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia," was adrift in the Atlantic. The derelict was described as a water-logged, lumber laden, three-masted schooner. There was no word as to the crew.

The schooner was later identified by Boston waterfront authorities as the A. W. Chisholm, a 175-gross-ton craft built at Dayspring, Nova Scotia in 1920, and owned by the Chisholm Shipping Company of Lunenburg.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	News; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Marching Along	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	"Adrian Sings"	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen: comedy; music	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	New Voting Machine	"Stage Door Memories"		Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Al Pearce and His Gang	"Breezing Along"; Johnny Green's Orch.	Hollywood Playhouse; "The Bride's Waltz"	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Housing talk
8:15 "Dr. Christian":	"Quicksilver": quiz	Cliff Arquette; Bud	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Montana Cowboys
8:30 drama; war news	program	Vandover; chorus; orch.	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Three Dukes of Rhythm
8:45			Herbie Kay's Orchestra	The Argentines
9:00 Theater: comedy;	"The Green Hornet":	The New Fred Allen	Bob Chester's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15 music; John Garfield in "Small	mystery drama	Show; Merry Macs; Allen Art Players; inter-	Yale Dramatic Series:	"Classical Album"
9:30 Miracle"; comment	"Remember the Met":	views; orchestra	"Success Story"	"Classical Album"
9:45	interviews; music			News Service
10:00 Glen Miller's Or.	Roy Shields Review	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15 Henry H. Hill	Roy Shields Review	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30 Sports; news	Adventures in Photog-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody"	Local Sports
10:45 Music; weather	raphy; drama	Musical Knowledge	Henry Weber's Orches-	Local Sports
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Network sports	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 the Air"	"Music You Want"	"Next Step Forward"	Network sports	"Day's End"
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Network sports	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn;	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	comedy, songs, patter	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Program: Rakov's Orch.; soloists	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	News Service
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Variety Program: Rakov's Orch.; soloists	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Eddie Lee		Studio program	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Musical Clock"		"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	Studio speaker
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 American School of	"Breakfast Club"; Don	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Air	McNeill, m. c.; orches-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	tra and soloists	"Variations"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Rosa Lee, soprano	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Italian Airs
11:15 "Life Begins"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Studio program
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Helen Trent"; and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Musicologues
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15 "Girl Marries"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Studio program
12:30 Helen Trent"	"Mastersingers"	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Musicologues
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	"Dance Hour"; records	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Hollywood 10,000"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Mastersingers"	Marjorie Mills; house-	"It Happened in 1915"	"Pianologues"
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Dance Hour"; records	hold talk	Enoch Light's Orchestra	"Tune Tabloids"
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs	"How Do You Know?";	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	"Tex and Slim"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	general science program	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Maids and Men"	Vernon Roy Kingsley,
2:30 "Your Family"; sk.	U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"School of the Air"	baritone
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Marine Band	Hymns of All Churches	"School of the Air"	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Concert Orchestra	Western Serenade
3:15 Listen to the Band	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	Glee Club recital	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	Variety program	Pepper Young's Family	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Network program	Organ concert
4:00 School of the Air	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Government Reports	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Studio speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	The Hitmakers; music	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Speakers; Matinee	Dramatization	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Education talk	Consolatra
4:45 Promenade	Dramatization; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Talks; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-	"Massachusetts on the	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 views	March"; drama	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Musicale
8:00 "Ask—It-Basket";	Musical Americana:	George Jessel Celebrity	Kay Kyser's College of	"Fireside Time"
8:15 questions; answers	choir and orchestra	Program; guests; orch.	Musical Knowledge	The Staley Players:
8:30 "Strange as It	Joe Penner; Jacques	"Those We Love"; dra-	Kay Kyser's College of	dramatization
8:45 Seems"; war news	Renard's Orchestra	matic sketch	Musical Knowledge	American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Leapday Program: ques-	"Good News of 1940";	Special FM and regular	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 teur hour	tions; answers	Edward Arnold, m. c.;	broadcast relays	
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	America's Town Meet-	Hanley Stafford; Fanny	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 teur hour	ing: "Should Controversial Subjects Be Discussed in Schools?"	Brice; orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	
10:00 Glen Miller's Or.		Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Jerry Livingstone's Orch.	News Service
10:15 How to Make Money		Bob Burns; Brian Donlevy; Vronsky and Babin, pianists; orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	Dance Music		Henry Weber's Orchestra; vocalists	Jose Martinez' Orch.
10:45 Talk; weather	Dance Music			Clarence Williams' Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	Hockey reports	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 the Air"	"Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Frank Gagen's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 M. Ayres' Orch.	"Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	McFarland Twins' Orch.	News Service

Bay State Land Detailed Fully In New Survey

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A year from now Massachusetts will be one of the most accurately surveyed states in the United States. By that time the geodetic survey started by the Commonwealth's Department of Public Works in 1933, and since assisted by CSA, ERA, and WPA funds, will be completed.

Some 10,000 additional markers or disks have been placed on hills or rocky places, and their positions on the face of the earth accurately located by triangulation methods, using the best of modern instruments. These will serve as control points for future maps and surveys by town, city, or private engineers.

Such control points figure considerably in land court work where good property titles are desired. The original triangulation controls which form the basis of present maps were achieved in 1885 by the Massachusetts Topographic Survey. They would hardly do today.

Many Landmarks Move

Stakes, old apple trees, piles of stone, or stream edges such as were starting points in surveys for old deeds, have a way of moving or disappearing in the course of a few years.

The new survey showed some points as much as three miles in error, or missing entirely.

According to S. E. Gazan, superintendent of this project (No. 20,864 WPA) surveyors will have walked more than 7,000 miles in the course of their work in Massachusetts, and engineers consider this job one of the best if not tops, among State surveys. Both he and E. C. Houdlette, director, received several letters of appreciation from private engineers who applaud what has already been accomplished. The cost has been about $3,000,000.

In the course of their field work, the engineers have occupied abandoned CCC camps and Department of Conservation buildings wherever possible. In the summer, tent camps were established. Where it was desirable to gain elevation, portable towers for the instruments were erected, about one day being required for erecting each 60-foot tower. All precision work was accomplished at night when very accurate readings could be obtained by training instruments on spot lights.

Changes From Hurricane

A report was also published on the 1938 flood and hurricane results in Massachusetts, thereby providing an accurate, visible record of exactly what happened and what topographic changes resulted. Thus tall story specialists are warned to beware of exaggeration, for the survey has the whole instrument data down in black and white.

Another valuable little publication put out by the Geodetic Survey is the population, area, and location data of Massachusetts cities and towns based on some figures gathered as late as December, 1939.

The populations of Dana, Enfield, Greenwich, and Prescott, all towns which disappeared from the map when the Quabbin Reservoir area was flooded, are given as of 1935 with the comment that they are no more.

Changes in the gross areas of other towns like Belchertown, Hardwick, New Salem, and Ware, also brought about by Quabbin Reservoir, are likewise given. Altogether the gross area for the Commonwealth is 8,092.9 square miles.

Considering the high technical merit of all this work, the prices charged for the publications are extremely low. A complete account of the status of land surveying in Eastern Massachusetts together with maps and photographic illustrations can be had from the Department of Public Works for only 10 cents.

Seventeen lectures occupying two volumes and including tables and problems "to acquaint men already proficient in plane surveying with the immense advantages presented by Geodetic Control and Geodetic triangulation," cost only 50 cents.

Altogether, some 28,000 copies of the 42 publications recently published by the Survey have been distributed through 44 states and seven foreign countries, mostly to colleges and technical schools, Governmental agencies, and miscellaneous libraries, officials, societies, and individuals.

Massachusetts Conducts a Geodetic Survey

Massachusetts Geodetic Survey

They Plant Disks as Irremovable Landmarks

(1) Veteran engineer setting up his transit on a Massachusetts hillside. (2) Geodetic Survey signpost. (3) Triangulation mark erected by the Survey and accurately located on State maps and in tables to facilitate the work of city, town, and private engineers desiring to use it as the starting point for local surveys. (4) Homer C. Fuller, formerly with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, shown using the Fischer Precise Level, the latest designed instrument of its kind. (5) E. C. Houdlette, Director, left, and S. E. Gazan, Supervisor of the Massachusetts Geodetic Survey project. (6 and 7) The start and finish of a 60-foot observing tower used in triangulation work by the survey. (8) Observing at night from a 10-foot stand.

Providence Moves to Gain Shipping Favor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Backed by action of the General Assembly which gives this City greater authority to improve waterfront facilities, Providence today began long-range plans to bring much of the coastwise and transatlantic sea business here.

The program, which is a challenge to Boston and other eastern ports, has been agitated for some time by Mayor John F. Collins, the Chamber of Commerce of the State and various civic groups.

Already the pier at the municipal dock has been extended, and a large warehouse has been constructed. Representatives of the major steamship companies have been here as guests, and their proposals have been asked as to the facilities needed by their lines. Many of these companies, now use Boston as either a home or a calling port.

The big obstacle has been the channel, which is believed unsuitable for large craft. The act passed by the General Assembly makes this channel improvement possible.

The bill provides for the changing of the harbor line to pave the way for the reclamation of 3,000,000 square feet of land at Fields Point where the city is extending dock facilities.

It guarantees a uniform channel width and protects the rights of riparian owners who would be permitted to appeal to the Superior Court for damages if they and the City fail to reach an agreement.

However, little opposition is expected. It was said that almost every interested party, including the Federal Government, had approved the harbor developing project.

City Workers Get Courtesy Lessons

Department heads at Boston City Hall today were preparing to give their employees special lessons in courtesy and etiquette, following issurance of a circular letter to them yesterday by the Municipal Survey Committee.

The Committee enclosed copies of a lengthy letter on conduct issued to city employees by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin shortly after he took office, which described minutely how inquiries, telephone calls, requests and callers should be politely received and handled, and emphasizing that a spirit of impartial helpfulness to the public is "the heart of good government."

Department heads were requested to read the letter aloud to employees and then invite discussion on the subject. There has heretofore been no check as to whether all employees had ever read the letter, it was explained.

United Christian Mission Is Formed by 500 Churches

More than 500 Protestant churches in the Boston metropolitan district will embark next fall, through the Boston Area Council of Churches, on a co-operative endeavor extending through the winter of 1940-41 and to be known as a "United Christian Mission."

This mission will be broad in scope, as outlined in an interview today by the Rev. Dr. Frank Jennings, executive secretary of the Council, following presentation of the plan at the annual meeting at the Old South Church last night.

The plan worked out by the Boston board represents an attempt to "vitalize and strengthen all churches of this area by Christian mission studies," Dr. Jennings said. Preliminary to beginning actual work in the field next fall three or four large commissions would be named to carry on surveys.

One commission, for example, would be authorized to report on "The Meaning of God in Human Life." Another will make a study of the 25 or 35 mission churches in various sections of the city in an attempt to co-ordinate their work and to make it more effective.

Another commission will study "The Church and the Liquor Problem"; a fourth will concentrate on "The Church and Its Religious Education Program."

These commissions will represent all denominations in the Council. Key people will be made contacts in each of the local churches, to serve as links between their churches and the commissions. They also will take back to their churches the findings of the commissions.

In this connection, Dr. Jennings said, "hearings" will be held for reports from district representatives and thus a commission report will reflect facts pertinent to an area. Concurrent with the surveys, possibly three mass meetings will be held to acquaint the public with the progress of the work.

The Council also indorsed a "united church attendance campaign" to be carried on immediately following Easter.

At the annual election last night, the Rev. William R. Leslie, minister of St. Mark's Methodist Church in Brookline, was named President of the Boston Area Council of Churches for the coming year, succeeding the Rev. Andrew Richards of the Second Church in Dorchester.

Vice-presidents elected included William E. Adams, general manager of the Boston Y. M. C. A.; the Rev. Christopher R. Eliot, minister-emeritus of the Bulfinch Unitarian Church; the Rev. Arthur Lee Kinsolving, rector of Trinity Church; the Rev. Ashley Day Leavitt, minister of the Harvard Congregational Church in Brookline, and the Rev. Howard E. Pomeroy, minister of the Boylston Congregational Church in Jamaica Plain.

Graydon Stetson was re-elected treasurer. Directors chosen included the retiring President of the Council, Dr. Richards, and the following: Vincent P. Clarke, the Rev. Vaughan Dabney, Mrs. Samuel L. Elberfeld, the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, Mrs. Richard F. Fuller, the Rev. William E. Gardner, the Rev. William H. Gysan, Lieut. Col. Edmund Hoffman, Mrs. Daniel A. MacKay, Mrs. Henry H. Meyer, Mrs. William B. Oliver, the Rev. Charles S. Otto, the Rev. Palfrey Perkins, the Rev. Antony P. Regamey, Hibbard Richter, the Rev. William B. Stadtler, Mrs. Henry F. Smith, the Rev. Arthur D. Stroud, the Rev. G. Campbell Wadsworth, George C. Warren, Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe.

Dewey's Name in N. H. Primary

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 28 (AP)—Thomas E. Dewey's colors have been entered in New Hampshire's Presidential primary March 12, and, despite an unsuccessful attempt on his part to scratch the entry before post time, the race will give this State's Republicans the first chance in the nation to pass indirectly on his Presidential aspirations.

The opportunity comes in the candidacy of J. Howard Gile, former Nashua Police Commissioner, for an assignment as a delegate-at-large to the G. O. P. National Convention pledged to the New York District Attorney, but there appeared little likelihood it would provide a fair testing ground of Mr. Dewey's vote-pulling strength.

Several factors have combined to strip Mr. Gile's candidacy of potential political significance, chief among them a section-wide determination of Republican leaders in New England to send unpledged delegations to the convention from the six States.

That movement has had strong support, both from U. S. Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, himself a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, and from U. S. Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, leader of House Republicans and a possible darkhorse candidate for top place on the G. O. P. ticket.

At the same time, Mr. Gile's candidacy has received only a negative reaction from Mr. Dewey—an unheeded request he withdraw. Mr. Dewey, in that move, recognized Senator Bridges as New Hampshire's favorite son candidate, even though the latter is a candidate, too, for a seat as an unpledged delegate.

Institute to Hold Citizenship Meeting

Prof. Joseph Sasserno of the Roxbury Latin School will be the chief speaker at the twentieth annual citizenship meeting of the Boston International Institute at 190 Beacon Street, Boston, Thursday.

The program also will include a group of songs by Germaine de Matthésis, piano selections by Alan Booth, and choral readings by a group from Emerson College.

Exploitation of Snowshoeing In N. H. 'Balanced' Sports Plan

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 28—With New Hampshire enjoying what will probably be its greatest winter sports year up to this winter, the State Planning and Development Commission is considering means for extending the scope of winter sports activities in order that a more balanced and longer season may be enjoyed.

The development of the winter sports industry has centered around skiing, and the success or failure of the industry for a year depends largely upon the weather At best the season lasts only a few months with the peak of activity confined to January and February.

It is now proposed that skating, hockey and snowshoeing be encouraged to attract sports-lovers not particularly interested in skiing. The Commission feels this diversion might stabilize winter sports business and lead to a longer season because weather might be suitable for some of these activities while not ideal for skiing alone. The winter sports business has provided employment and income in many communities where the summer recreational business has become the chief source of income. Now it is hoped that the recreational business can be spread out over a still greater part of the year.

* * *

Enter Poster Collectors

New Hampshire is doing much to please a new type of collectors—poster collectors.

The most sought posters are those painted for the State Planning and Development Commission by Maxfield Parrish, of Cornish. His latest is a winter scene with the setting sun casting deep shadows over the snow.

Early in its experience with posters, the State found the demand from private citizens could not be met without revenue so it now sells its posters at a price to cover cost.

The various college winter carnivals have also been turning out posters for which there has been a big demand. Austrian, Bavarian, and Swiss posters have long been in demand but now New Hampshire posters are taking their place alongside these imported advertisements.

* * *

Jobless Aid Need Less

Both the number of checks and the amount represented in unemployment compensation benefits is decreasing in New Hampshire, according to figures of the Unemployment Compensation Division of the State Bureau of Labor. For the week ending Feb. 10 a total of 3,925 checks amounting to $32,292 were distributed as compared with 4,343 checks amounting to $34,942 for the week previous.

It is pointed out that about 80 per cent of the checks issued were for total unemployment of covered workers while the balance were for partial unemployment. Decreases took place in the Berlin, Claremont, Concord, Dover, Manchester, Nashua, and Portsmouth areas, with the increases in the Keene, Laconia, and Littleton areas.

* * *

Indigent Persons Pact

New Hampshire and Vermont have entered into a reciprocal agreement covering the return of indigent persons from the State in which they are found to the State from which they came.

Commissioner Harry O. Page of the New Hampshire Department of Public Welfare says that in 1937 and 1938 a total of 350 such persons were sent from New Hampshire and 140 were received by New Hampshire. Mr. Page says the agreement is in line with a trend to have such agreements on a Nation-wide scale.

The agreement provides that no such individual shall be shipped from one State to the other unless it is agreed by both States that the move is for the welfare of the person or family involved.

Farley to Address Students at Wellesley

Postmaster General James A. Farley will speak to the students at Wellesley College on March 20, it was announced today by the College authorities. His subject will be "Behind the Ballots."

Mr. Farley's appearance in Massachusetts at this time will be of more than ordinary political interest, because it will be his first visit to the State since he authorized the entrance of his name as a candidate in the Presidential primaries on April 30.

THIRTEENTH EXHIBITION
BOSTON SOCIETY OF INDEPENDENT ARTISTS INC.
351 Newbury Street
BOSTON
Feb. 18 thru Mar. 10
10:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.
SUNDAYS 3 to 6 P. M.
Free Illustrated Lecture March 3 at 4 P. M.
Gallery talk by Dorothy Adlow March 8 at 4 P. M.
Refreshments

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Do come to our opening of
Beautiful Millinery
FRIDAY, MARCH 1
Youthful, wearable hats for the stylish and conservative woman.
KNOWLTON and CLEVELAND Hats
Smart felt hats in all colors. We specialize in head sizes 22" to 24". Our intelligent sales force is eager to serve you!
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48 WINTER ST., BOSTON
Also see our shop at 391 Main Street, Worcester

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22.95
Yes, it's all pleasure with Pakables. No "time out" for wrinkle removing, no frenzied first-aid to trunk-injured dresses. Pakables are fashioned of scientifically processed Celanese* fabric that hangs out smooth and sleek minutes after removal from crowded luggage. The dress sketched in sizes 12 to 40 and choice of wonderful colors.
SPORTS SHOP SECOND FLOOR
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON

Today's Woman

Muriel King, Designer, Closes Salon to Seek Broader Use of Talents

Today, She Declares, Women Are Very Independent, Wearing Only What Looks Best on Them. It Is They, Not Designers, Who Decide the Styles

By Edith Iglauer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Muriel King, at the peak of her career as one of America's topnotch dress designers, has decided that what she really wants to do is to design for more people, at less cost to them in time and money. With this in mind, a few days ago she quietly closed her successful and exclusive salon on New York's fashionable East 51st Street.

"I stopped because my work suddenly seemed anachronistic. It had nothing to do with the times," she explained when interviewed for The Christian Science Monitor. She paused, choosing her words carefully.

"I don't think people really want to spend that much time and money on their clothes. And for my part, I did not want to be so individualistic in my whole activity. It just seemed too bad not to make a highly specialized talent more useful to more people."

No Definite Plans

She rose, and walked to the window, looking out over New York. Tall, well-built, youthful, with an easy, natural manner, a mobile mouth, and warm eyes which were always smiling, she looked, with the deep red bow in the top of her short black hair, like an American college girl.

A second glance revealed that the simple, plum-colored skirt and beige jersey blouse with its stunning heavy gold necklace were part of a plan conceived by a master hand. Everything matched—the shoes, skirt, belt. Even the ribbon in her curly hair contrasted harmoniously with the soft color of the blouse and the strikingly sophisticated necklace.

"Right now, I haven't any idea just what I will do next," she continued. "I know I want to be free to design, but that may mean Hollywood or New York, or both. Before I decide, I want to consider where I will be most useful with the knowledge I have accumulated." She smiled. "In the meantime, I'm very much excited at the prospect of 'visiting' in New York. I'm doing all the things I never could seem to manage the time for when I had the salon—water-color painting, trips to museums, reading, music."

She knelt down over a pile of books and papers, and pulled out a large square sheet of cardboard. "I'm doing a series of dress design patterns while I'm resting, for one of the large women's magazines. We plan to put out one pattern each month, beginning in April." She held up the drawing of a figure in a simple tailored gown with graceful flowing lines.

"You know, we designers don't make the fashions," she said, as she looked at the drawing with a critical eye. "Without being revolutionary, women today are becoming more and more independent. They are wearing the clothes they think look best on them. For instance, when the average woman saw the recent wasp-waist corset and the bustle, she said, 'Very interesting, but I'm not going to wear it.' It is the women who are deciding, themselves, what the styles will be. And this will be true more and more, because, due to the war, international fashion will be harder to follow."

Style Trends

Miss King thinks that the only definite style trends are toward comfort and an increased use of two kinds of clothes: tailored afternoon suits and feminine evening clothes. "Personally, I'm a believer in the classical idea of suitability," she said. "Everything is right for its special time and there is no longer any set fashion. I'll show you what I mean," she added, and disappeared into the adjoining room.

She re-entered, wearing a three-quarter length black velvet evening cape. It had a heavy white ottoman reversible lining and a yoke shoulder which shaped up to make a collar with a rolled edge curving out to frame her face.

"How does it look?" she asked eagerly.

It looked lovely. It would have added fame to any one of the newly chosen "ten best-dressed women in America." "I made this in 1933," she declared triumphantly. "And not a single stitch of it has been changed since then!

"That's the way designs should be," she went on. "They should look well on the individual not only during the first year, but the second and third, too, and even longer."

She shrugged. "I like to design with no particular attention to fabrics or colors or seasonal trends. My aim is to dramatize something about the woman or the occasion. If I design a chiffon dress, the main thing is to make it float. If the dress is for dancing, the problem is to make it whirl, not to follow a set style."

This interest in dramatization almost sent Miss King into an entirely different field of art. When she left her birthplace, Seattle, Washington, she planned to be a stage designer. While completing her formal education at the University of Vermont, she worked in the summer at the Cornish School, with Maurice Brown, producer of the play, "Journey's End."

Her travels took her next to the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, where she specialized in fashion design. Then there were several years of free lance fashion drawing for Women's Wear Daily, Vogue, and a number of New York department stores.

Then, because Miss King is above all an artist, she followed the beaten track to Paris. For three years she covered fashion openings for American publications, and sketched in the fashionable resorts—chiefly for Modes and Manners and Vogue magazine.

In 1930, Miss King returned to the United States. But it wasn't until the autumn of 1932 that she opened her first salon, which occupied one floor of a brownstone house on East 61st Street in New York. She started by doing a few things for friends, and soon was designing for such prominent women as Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms, and her daughter, Mrs. Courtland Barnes; Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, wife of the polo player; Mrs. James Warburg; and Mrs. Philip Barry, wife of the playwright.

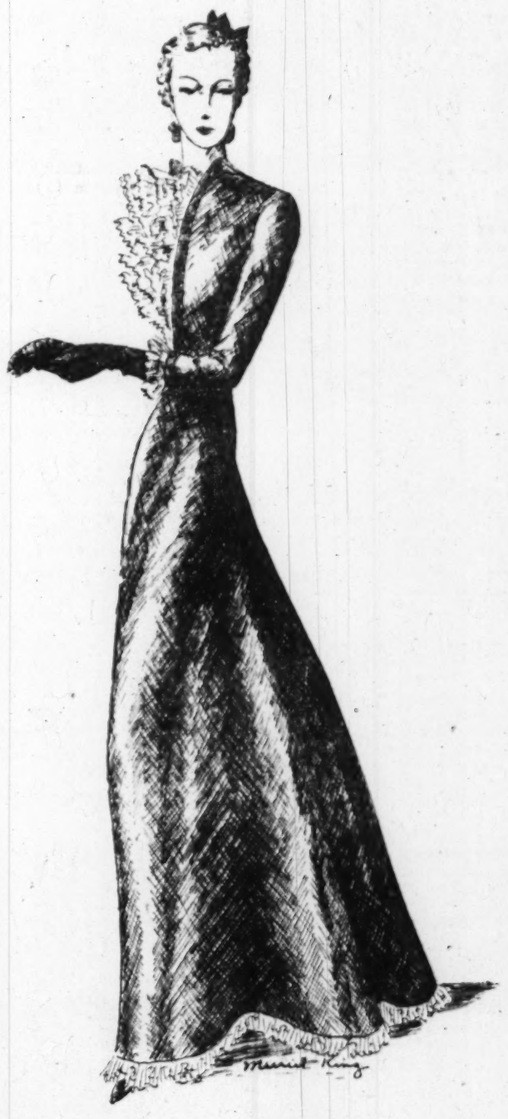
Hollywood Interlude

In 1935 she went to Hollywood to design costumes for Katherine Hepburn in the movie, "Sylvia Scarlet." Miss King found this experience extremely amusing. "I flew out and back to California twice, and worked very hard when I was there," she laughed, "and what designs do you think finally appeared in that picture? A cotton dress, a clown suit, and a raincoat!"

Miss King went to Hollywood again in 1937, and designed for Miss Hepburn, Ginger Rogers, and Gail Patrick in "Stage Door." She also moved, that same year, to the big greystone salon on East 51st Street which she has just closed.

With all this activity, Miss King has managed nine trips to Europe. She was particularly impressed by a month's journey by sailboat among the Grecian Islands in 1936. "Besides painting landscape water colors," she said, "traveling is my favorite recreation. I like human beings; and I like to know what they think and do."

This love of travel has had an effect on Miss King's designing. Last June she designed one dress for each window of Bonwit-Teller, the fashionable New York store. Several of these dresses were inspired by fashions worn by the ladies of Crete in 1910 B. C. Her enthusiasm for travel explains, too, her well known ability to plan travel wardrobes which are so resourceful that one outfit can be made to look like three. These outfits are known, too, for their adaptability to packing limitations.



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Some of Muriel King's most distinguished designs were inspired by a trip among the Grecian isles. Upon her return she originated for Bonwit Teller, New York, a group of gowns based on dresses worn by the fashionable ladies of Crete in 1910 B. C. In the windswept picture at the top of this page we see Miss King studying with whimsical interest—shall we say, the ideal feminine figure of 1910 B. C.? The dinner suit in the sketch below was especially designed and drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss King. It is made of navy blue silk serge. The ruffles which foam around the wrists, out of the jacket front, and around the hem of the skirt are of pleated white lace. The bodice of the dress underneath is short sleeved and high backed, and is made of the same white lace.

Mrs. Paul V. McNutt, Wife Of Presidential Possibility, Reviews Busy Years

By Mary Hornaday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Being the wife of a rapidly-rising and politically-ambitious husband has furnished a full-time career for Mrs. Paul V. McNutt for the past decade.

Naturally, out of the years that have taken her husband from a college campus to the governorship of Indiana, to the Philippines as U. S. High Commissioner, and back to the States as Federal Security Administrator and contender for the Presidency, Mrs. McNutt can single out some experiences she has enjoyed more than others. Yet could she live her life over again, she would not omit any of the varied experiences she has had. All have been valuable.

In some ways, she still thinks, the happiest days she has had were those 16 years she spent in academic surroundings at Bloomington, Indiana, when her husband was professor and dean of law at the University of Indiana. "I loved it," she says. "It was a period of high thinking—a simple, enriching life. Money was not a standard in that college town."

Did Her Own Housework

Like most professors' wives, Mrs. McNutt did her own housework until her daughter Louise was born. Then the McNutts hired a negro couple who have been with them ever since—now 19 years. Anna, the wife, is quite a famous cook; and Kirk, her husband, has had successively the titles house boy, butler and majordomo, his rank depending upon the McNutts' status at the moment. Mrs. McNutt is lavish in her praise of this couple's loyalty.

When Mr. McNutt was elected National Commander of the American Legion in 1929, the family said good-bye to their quiet, academic life. The new position called for a great deal of travel, much of it by air. Mrs. McNutt often went with her husband. They made two trips to Europe, both in the interest of the Legion.

As Governor's Wife

Four years later Mr. McNutt was elected Governor of Indiana, the first Democratic governor in 16 years. The family moved to the modest "executive mansion" on the banks of Indianapolis' Fall Creek. That meant another speeding up of social and public life. Mrs. McNutt and her husband began to entertain extensively.

When the governor's term was up, President Roosevelt sent him to Manila to be American High Commissioner to the Philippines. For two and a half years, the McNutts found themselves thrust into a life that was "very formal, very social, very luxurious," as she describes it. From wives of previous governors general, she inherited a staff of 20 highly trained servants. Each member of the family had his or her own laundress and was expected to change white clothing several times a day.

Full-Sized Job

Mrs. McNutt frankly admits that at first she found the oriental rule that white women must not lift a finger toward any household tasks difficult to adjust herself to. She soon discovered, however, that being the High Commissioner's hostess was a good-sized job in itself. Almost daily she and her husband entertained distinguished American travelers. Frequently there were as many as 500 persons to tea. During their stay in Manila, Mrs. McNutt estimates, they probably entertained 20,000 people all told.

She recalls one occasion when arrangements had been made for 30 Americans to come to luncheon. More than 60 came, but she ingeniously solved the food problem by quickly turning the sit-down luncheon into a buffet affair. During the meal, she attempted to make conversation with one forlorn-looking guest. The first question he put to Mrs. McNutt was: "Do you live in Manila?" He had just come along with the crowd.

When there were no more than 12 at a meal, Mrs. McNutt adopted the custom of serving guests on individual tables placed under a bower of orchids or down along the shore to catch the breezes from the China Sea.

Much of the McNutts' life in the Philippines was spent out of doors. And because it was expected of them, Mrs. McNutt and her daughter, Louise, spent considerable time in outdoor exercise—golf, horseback riding, and bowling. Also, while stationed in the Philippines, they traveled extensively in the Far East.

Grateful for Experience

"I am so grateful for that experience," says Mrs. McNutt. "The sense of anyone's being a 'foreigner' dropped completely away from me, as it does from anyone who gets to understand the people of other lands."

What Mrs. McNutt missed most in the Philippines were cultural opportunities. Back in the United States once more, she is now drinking them in again. For although her husband's new post as Federal Security Administrator, and his presidential ambitions, keep them both very busy, Mrs. McNutt has fewer official demands on her time, as hostess, than she has had in seven years. "So I'm going to all the concerts I can find. And I go to New York, now and then, to see all the good plays," she says.

Household Today

The McNutt household today consists of Mr. and Mrs. McNutt, their two trusty servants and a Doberman pinscher pup. Their daughter, Louise, is a freshman at the University of Indiana. In Washington, the McNutts are living in a bright and airy apartment at the Shoreham Hotel, on the edge of Rock Creek Park. In another apartment in Indianapolis they keep the magnificent Spanish carved furniture Mrs. McNutt collected in the Philippines.

The romantic story of how Kathleen Timolat met and married handsome Paul McNutt when he was a young officer training in San Antonio during the World War, and she was a charming and popular young lady just out of finishing school, has been told many times.

Mrs. McNutt does not talk politics for publication, though she is perfectly capable of doing so. To her, politics is largely a business in which her husband happens to be engaged.

Matter of Unfoldment

Does she have her heart set on seeing him in the White House?

"I never actually think of the ultimate—my husband's occupying that high office," she replies. "Naturally, I am deeply interested in my husband's campaign. But thus far it is a matter of unfoldment. I have no illusions, and I am not setting my heart on any goal. There will be something worthwhile in store for him in life, whatever way his campaign turns out.

"Of course," she adds, "I shall be overjoyed for him if he succeeds. But on the other hand, if that is not to be the next step in his career, I shall feel that I have won a prize, too—a home life of comparative privacy after eight years of public life."

A Tip for the Commuter's Wife

She Is Likely to Be Chauffeuse as Well as Cook

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Start Early!! This is the sum and substance of advice needed for the business of catching and meeting trains. True, sometimes the trains will be late, but the same causes which bring about their delay will operate against you, too. Storms and sleet fall upon the just and the unjust.

Modern cars start more easily on cold mornings, for which we all give thanks. Hot air vents near the windshield prevent sleet formation, but extra minutes are always necessary between home and the station in stormy weather, so it is much easier habitually to allow ample time in order to be ready for the emergency when it comes. There's nothing dreadful after a day's work than to feel abandoned, unmet, at the local railroad station, while one's commuting friends ride off in the opposite direction to home and supper.

And so, good wife, start early, and if that leaves time for waiting, while parked near the station, be prepared to use that time and you'll come to enjoy this little daily period of solitude. Some persons, however, prefer activity at all times. Such an one may imitate the industry of the free spirit at our depot who dusts her car methodically each afternoon at the early train while waiting for her daughter to return from her studies in town.

Reading Will Do

Reading will fill in the void, if you are forehanded about having books or magazines in the car. Many Reader's Digest subscriptions fill this precise purpose. In some families, it is against the rule to remove the current copy from the glove compartment until one replaces it with the succeeding issue. The magazine section of The Christian Science Monitor, which may be folded into small size, serves this purpose in our family.

A piece of knitting is useful, too, in case a neighbor may leave her car to join you for a chat. In this instance, too, it is better to keep that particular piece of knitting for work in the car alone to avoid leaving home without it the very day that you could have added inches to its stature!

Pencil and paper are invaluable car accessories also, for if these former occupations be lacking, just meditate, and draw up your working lists! Jobs for your helper on the morrow, things you yourself must do, shopping lists, repair lists, letters to write, menus to try, guests whom you would like to invite to dinner, suitable gifts for family and friends to be ready for anniversaries and Christmas. We have often dashed off an informal postcard of acknowledgment or a word of family news in such intervals, not to replace a more leisurely and personal correspondence but to supplement it.

Before You Leave Home

This final suggestion is for the woman without a maid, who must plan dinners which can either be safely executed during her absence or speedily cooked upon her return. Such arrangements require some study and practise. Potatoes and vegetables may be prepared and ready, of course. Oven-cooked meals are satisfactory on the temperature controlled ovens. Dishes requiring long cooking, such as stews, may be prepared in advance and reheated upon your return, or kept warm in double boilers. Prepared desserts or fruit may be ready in the refrigerator, or a pie warming on the back of the stove, but above all, plan to set the table before you leave home. There is nothing more reassuring to a hungry man entering his own home at night than to see the table attractively ready, even though he knows that the meal may require some further attention!

And so, as long as the job is yours, start early! E. H. W.

Frankfurts? Mmmmm!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Frankfurts, with baked beans and brown bread on a wintry Saturday night! A good enough supper dish, you say, but an old, old story, too commonplace to receive comment except, perhaps, from the man-of-the-house to the effect that "these canned beans certainly don't taste much like the ones Mother used to bake back home."

However, if you are really interested in receiving culinary compliments from your family, while, at the same time you feel you must deal gently with your food budget, here's a perfectly good recipe for frankfurts that'll do both for you! And it's a brand new dish, too!

You'll need seven frankfurts to serve four people. First of all, cut the frankfurts crosswise into slices about ⅛ inch thick, then saute these little discs in butter in the frying pan, turning them until they are nicely browned. (They'll look like nothing so much as well worn copper pennies!) To two cups of white sauce number 2 (2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour to each cup of milk) add a scant teaspoon prepared mustard, and a generous sprinkling of salt and pepper.

Drop these frankfurt pennies into the sauce, which is now piping hot in the top part of the double boiler. Serve on whole wheat toast points, or if your family likes pastry, these frankfurt pennies in the white sauce are simply delicious served in individual shells (pie crust rolled fairly thick, fitted neatly over inverted muffin tins and baked in a quick oven!)

Try these frankfurt pennies in the pastry cups some Saturday night, along with fresh green beans (in place of the inevitable baked ones), and some huge squares of piping hot Johnnie cake. Then sit back and nod graciously as the bread-winner of the family, and the little bread-eaters, too, declare that Mumsy is a scrumptious cook! Because they certainly will! Frankfurts? Mmmm!

D. C. D.

Time Savers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Did it ever occur to you to wonder why peas have to be shelled before they're cooked? Well it never did to me; though I've often sat on our porch and fixed nine pounds—which is a dishpanful in any part of the country. Now I've learned to dump them in boiling water and cook them first, and as my friend described the operation to me, "It's as simple as milking a cow," and while I've never milked a cow, still I agree with her that it is simple, and a lot faster.

How many times have you looked at a sack of flour or sugar with a baffled gleam in your eye? Now you can conquer it! Set the sack with the plain stitch facing you—cut the first and third stitch from the right and pull out the one between, then pull the ends of the string from both sides.

* * *

Rub regular kitchen soap on the dish rag, then sprinkle lightly with cleanser to clean the sink. This saves on the amount of cleanser and does a better job.

Favorite Buffet Supper Menus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Buffet suppers help the servantless hostess and are fun! One secret is to prepare the food the day before, or in the morning, so that it can be quickly assembled at supper time; another is to keep food colors in mind so that the collation appeals to the eye. Here are two possible menus:

A whole beef tenderloin, broiled slowly for an hour and basted with melted butter, has no waste to it and is delicious served cold. Arrange on a platter, after slicing thin, and decorate with sweet pickles. A hot vegetable platter of candied carrots, sprinkled with parsley and surrounded with tiny whole beets, the kind that come 40 to the can, can easily be fixed at the last minute. Hot rolls, fruit juice, and cookies complete the meal. Apple juice, in cans, is new and good.

Cold sliced ham, a pot of baked beans, which has been cooking slowly all afternoon, hot rolls, applesauce, and chocolate brownies look and taste well together. Tomato juice could be served preceding the supper. Sprinkle the applesauce generously with nutmeg. The ham could be sliced and carefully wrapped in oiled paper and kept in the refrigerator until needed.

H. W. S.

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Commerce and Finance

United States Continues to Pile Up Heavy Excess of Exports

Business and Industry

FCA Broadens Policy to Give More Farm Aid

WASHINGTON (AP)—Amid some internal dissension, the Farm Credit Administration, multi-billion-dollar Federal agricultural credit agency, has embarked upon a broadened policy designed to keep farmer debtors on the farm and to protect them against foreclosures.

Under this policy, strict banking procedure will be abandoned for extreme leniency in cases where farmer borrowers are deemed to have a chance of eventually meeting their obligations.

Policy Outlined

A. G. Black, the agency's new chief, outlined the policy in a discussion of recent resignations of some officials in protest against the policy and a recent Presidential order placing the FCA, heretofore autonomous, under the Agriculture Department.

Latest resignations included those of Peyton Evans, general sounsel, and the President and Vice-President of the FCA's Federal Land Bank at Spokane, Wash. There were reports that other resignations were to follow.

"The FCA is taking the broad social view," Mr. Black said, "that its duty is to help farmers become landowners, even if it has to adopt special measures to help them. It is our belief that such a view would in the end serve the best interests of the nation as well as the FCA.

"In proper cases, worthy but seriously delinquent borrowers are being assisted as rapidly as possible by measures which are designed to keep them on their farm and protect them against foreclosure. These special methods are being urged only after careful study of the individual borrower's condition indicates that his regular installments and delinquencies are heavier than he can meet from the normal production of his farm, and cannot be handled by the land banks' usual methods of treating delinquencies."

These special methods include:

The "suspended payment" plan under which the borrower is given a "rest" period on his debt payments, designed to give him a chance to catch up financially.

The "variable payment" plan under which payments on debts may be larger in years of good yields and lower in years of poor crops.

Plan Is Lenient

The "reamortization" plan under which farm mortgages are rewritten to give the borrower a longer period of years to pay, thereby reducing his annual payments.

Mr. Black indicated that the FCA would foreclose only in cases of obvious "bad faith" on the part of borrowers or in cases where it was certain that the borrower had little or no chance of paying out.

He said the FCA would not require its borrowers to comply with Agriculture Department crop control programs, but would suggest that they take part in them.

"It is our belief that compliance would be to the best interest of all farmers and to the FCA as well," he said.

Another policy of the FCA, Mr. Black said, will be to place greater emphasis on the organization of local farmer co-operatives for marketing their products and for purchasing goods. Such co-operatives would be extended FCA credit at low interest terms.

Your Income Tax

No. 23

Deduction for Depreciation

The Internal Revenue Code provides for "a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence." For convenience, such allowance usually is referred to as depreciation.

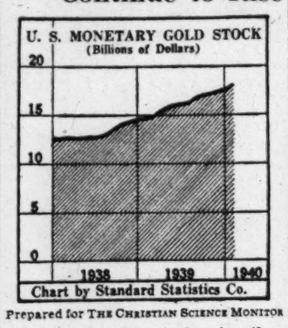
In claiming a deduction for depreciation several fundamental principles must be observed. The deduction must be confined to property actually used in trade, business, and/or profession, and to improvements on real property, other than property used by the taxpayer as his personal residence. In general, it applies to the taxpayer's capital assets—buildings, machinery, etc.—the cost of which cannot be deducted as a business expense.

A lawyer, doctor, or other professional man may not charge off as a current expense the cost of a library used wholly in his profession, this being a capital expenditure and the library a capital asset; but he may deduct an allowance for depreciation based upon the useful life of the library. If part of a professional man's residence is used by him for office purposes, a proportionate amount of the depreciation sustained may be deducted, based generally on the ratio of the number of rooms used for such purposes to the total number of rooms in the building. The same principle applies if a taxpayer rents to others a portion of his residence. Under such conditions, however, the taxpayer must include in his gross income the rentals received.

January Tire Shipments

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., estimated shipments of automotive casings during January were 4,276,512 units, 9.8 per cent under December's total of 4,740,112 units, but 5.4 per cent above shipments in January, 1939, which totaled 4,057,370.

U. S. Gold Stocks Continue to Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monetary gold stocks in the United States continue to increase. As may be noted on the chart, around five billion dollars have been added in the past two years.

Road Maintenance Employees Want A Raise in Earnings

WASHINGTON (AP)—A spokesman for section hands and trackmen told the railroad industry's wage and hour committee that their earnings declined substantially between 1920 and 1938, while the earnings of railroad employees as a whole increased.

Continuing arguments for an increase in the minimum railroad wage from 30 to 40 cents an hour, Leo E. Keller, Research Director of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, also told the track employees had decreased out of proportion to that of other employees.

Contending further that there had been wage discrimination against southern workers, Mr. Keller said that while the total of section men on all roads dropped 49.8 per cent from 1929 to 1939, the drop in the south was 56.9 per cent and in the southwest 51 per cent. In New England, he said, the decline was 27.3 per cent.

To the argument of the railroads that higher wages might force further mechanization with a consequent decrease in employment, Mr. Keller replied that mechanization of railroad section gangs had been going on for many years regardless of the wage situation. He disputed the contention that trackmen using machines were unskilled laborers.

Mr. Keller was the first witness for the workers, whose case before the committee is expected to take a week.

Witnesses for the railroads submitted comparative cost figures for hand and mechanized maintenance work in an effort to show that mechanization would produce increasingly greater economies if the statutory minimum wage should be increased from 30 to 40 cents an hour.

The carriers have informed the committee of their objections to the establishment of any minimum higher than the 30-cent level now in effect. They have contended that a higher base rate would reduce employment.

G. R. Smiley, Chief Engineer of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, testified that if the base pay rate were stepped up to 40 cents, he would curtail labor to the extent necessary to offset the increased cost and would recommend the expenditure of $462,000 for mechanization.

Mr. Smiley advocated the use of mechanization "whenever it is economical" and added:

"It would not be done just to cut anyone out of work."

He told the committee that the Louisville & Nashville minimum pay rate for track and maintenance work was 32½ cents and that the average rate was 37 cents.

Business Drop Nears End, States Service

The current minor business setback will run its course by the end of March or early April, and will be followed by an upturn during the latter part of April or early May, says the United Business Service in its latest weekly report.

Industrial activity has contracted steadily during February, and all signs point to some further curtailment of operations during March.

Most indexes tend to exaggerate the downtrend because of the adjustment for seasonal corrections. As an example, the Federal Reserve Board adjusted index dropped from 128 in December to 120 in January, but actual operations as measured by the unadjusted index declined only from 120 to 117, or a reduction of only 3 points as against 8 points when seasonal performance is taken into account.

If, as the Service expects, a spring low of 105 is reached in the adjusted index, the decline will be about 18% from the December high. However, such a corrective movement will represent a total decline in actual industrial output of only 12%. This level will probably be reached around April 1, after which an upturn in business activity is looked for.

B. F. Goodrich Reports Sharp Rise in 1939 Net

NEW YORK (AP)—The B. F. Goodrich Co., a leading rubber manufacturer, reported 1939 net income of $6,628,746, equal to $3.50 a share on the common stock.

In 1938 net was $2,240,119, equal to 14 cents a common share.

Sales for the year jumped 24 per cent to $135,735,562, exclusive of operations of certain European subsidiaries.

David M. Goodrich, chairman, said the company for 1939 had tax charges of $10,258,000, equal to $7.87 a share on the common stock.

Netherlands' Mobilization Costs Serious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — The enormous financial consequences of the mobilization of the Netherlands army are clearly shown by the statement of Lieut. Col. A. Q. H. Dijxhoorn, Minister of Defense, that the regularly returning expenditures for the mobilization amount of 1,700,000 guilders (about $927,000) per day. This figure, which is considerably higher than earlier estimates, includes only regularly returning expenditures and no payments for new defense constructions, inundations, and renewal of materials and equipment.

It is interesting to compare these expenditures with other items in the Netherlands budget. From Aug. 29 (the first day of mobilization), till Dec. 3, the daily returning expenditures amounted to 165,000,000 guilders, equal to the estimated yield of income taxes (59,500,000 guilders), property tax (15,000,000 guilders), defense tax (3,500,000 guilders) and import duties (64,000,000 guilders), totaling 166,300,000 guilders.

For a whole year the regularly returning expenditures are estimated at 618,000,000 guilders and the total mobilization costs at more than 1,000,000,000 guilders.

Indications of Inflation

The Government revenues in the budget for 1939 were estimated at 602,000,000 guilders; the total consolidated Government debt on Dec. 31, 1938, amounted to 3,211,000,000 guilders and the floating debt to 774,000,000 guilders. These comparisons illustrate the huge burdens for the neutral Netherlands, while, moreover, it is impossible to predict the future developments. In the belligerent and a number of other countries there are already indications of danger of inflation and there are held to be no reasons why such causes will not also have the same results in the Netherlands.

In view of this danger it is necessary to face now the new situation and to take measures without delay. There are three measures to be taken to meet the fantastic increases in the military expenditures, namely higher taxes, economies, and the issue of loans. It is felt necessary to increase the taxes as soon as possible, to restrict the total of Government expenditure and to avoid waste.

The continuous increase in military expenditures makes it also necessary to alter the present method of financing these expenditures. So far the Government has paid these costs by the issue of short-term notes. The outstanding amount of these notes on Aug. 23 was 75,000,000 guilders and on Nov. 30, 361,000,000 guilders, so that a conversion into a long-term loan was urgent. For these reasons the Netherlands Government issued on Dec. 19 a 4 per cent loan of 300,000,000 guilders at a price of 100 per cent, an amount of 60,000,000 of which is already placed with Government institutions. Though the loan involved facilities for payment of various taxes, the opinion prevailed that its success would be doubtful owing to the fact that the yield of the already oustanding Government loans is about 4½ per cent and that a loan, bearing an interest of for example 4½ or 5 per cent was more in harmony with the present market situation.

Loan Disappointing

The result of the issue was indeed very disappointing, because the total subscriptions were no higher than 100,000,000 guilders. The failure of the issue cannot be regarded as a proof of lack of patriotism, as the subscriptions of the small investors were very large but those of the large investors (life insurance companies, savings banks, etc.) were small, owing to the fact that for these institutions the commercial side of their investments is of greater importance than it is for the private investor.

Prime Minister Dirk Jan de Geer stated after the failure of the issue that the loan must be regarded as an experiment. He urged the possibility of the issue of a semi-compulsory loan, also with an interest level of 4 per cent, and if this loan also were not successful, then the Government would issue a compulsory loan on less favorable conditions.

The opinion prevails in financial circles that the present time is not suitable for experiments and that loans on terms which are in harmony with the market situation will certainly be successful Experimental or compulsory issues, it is thought, will have an unfavorable influence on the Government credit and also on Netherlands currency.

Broker Will Underwrite Finn Loan Without Cost

NEW YORK (AP)—H. L. Schwamm & Co., a Wall Street investment house specializing in government and municipal bonds, disclosed it had offered to underwrite, without cost to Finland, a Finnish war loan.

The firm sent letters prior to passage of a U. S. Senate resolution authorizing such financing, to Hjalmar J. Procope, Minister from Finland at Washington, and U. S. Senator Harrison (D), Miss.

In the letter to Senator Harrison, Harvey L. Schwamm, head of the firm, said:

"While financial institutions might not feel justified in investing depositors' money in securities, whose ultimate value would be dependent upon the outcome of a war in which the numerical odds are 6 to 1 against the Finns, it is the kind of a gamble that appeals to the average American."

He's Railroads' 'Prophet'

By a Staff Artist

John Pelley

The President of the Association of American Railroads can answer railroad questions because he knows railroads from the locomotives to the topmost executive offices.

Railroads Gain Public Favor In Their Struggle to Survive

Continued from Page 1

never before sustained; they run freight trains on passenger schedules, pay hourly wages 12 per cent above the pre-depression peak, and provide better service, both passenger and freight, than ever before.

The Association of American Railroads is the trade group of the industry, and John Pelley is its head; so I went to see Mr. Pelley.

He is an ex-operating railroad man who knows how locomotives are pulled out of the yard and how roadbed is ballasted; he served his apprenticeship with the Illinois Central, his mid-career with Central Railroad of Georgia, and his later executive career as head of the New Haven.

He is a burly man with an affable manner and a flair for conversation and reminiscence. He likes to lean back in his chair and talk—both off the record and for the record—just the kind of person a newspaperman likes to go and see. He said the Monitor had always treated the railroads fairly and he hoped he could be of help anyway.

"Oh, yes," he said, when I outlined my mission, "we can give you plenty of material on that line." He leaned back.

"No," he said, "I don't think it would be accurate to say that we had speeded up our freight trains to where they run as fast as the passenger trains. We've speeded them up so that a good many of them run as fast as the passenger trains used to run, but in the meantime, we've speeded up the passenger trains.

"Just for example—I don't mean to discriminate between railroad companies—but we now put freight out of Chicago in the afternoon and deliver it in Memphis the next morning. That's—" he pushed a buzzer "—better than the old passenger schedule.

"Why, we have a freight train, the Speed Witch, that takes freight out of Boston in the afternoon and delivers it in Baltimore the next morning. We could do better if we didn't have to float it across New York Harbor. Freight trains can't go through the tunnel there, you know.

Trains Speeded Up

"And remember that I have mentioned only two of the considerable number of long-distance overnight freight services. There's the same sort of service between Chicago and Kansas City; between St. Louis and Oklahoma points; between Chicago and the Twin Cities; between Buffalo and New York; between Pittsburgh and New York; between San Francisco and Los Angeles; between Los Angeles and Arizona points; and so on through the list on every railroad in the country."

An assistant entered. "How far is it from Chicago to Memphis?" Mr. Pelley asked him. "Bring in those figures on train speeds, please."

The figures were brought in. "It's 527 miles from Chicago to Memphis," he said. "Now, here are the figures on trains speeds." He began to read. "The average speed of freight trains in 1939 was 64 per cent greater than in 1920. The greatest speed-up in passenger trains has come since 1930. In that year the total mileage run at a speed of 60 miles an hour or more, start-to-stop, was approximately 1,100 miles a day. . . . The mileage made now at speeds above 60 miles an hour averages approximately 55,000 miles a day. . . . Here, do you want this?" I took the mimeographed sheet.

"How did you do it?" I asked.

"We did it by spending money," he said. "We've increased the tractive power of our locomotives, we've increased the size of our freight cars, we've increased the weight of our rails, we've relaid the ballast in our roadbeds, we've straightened the curves, lengthened the trains, and improved the signal systems. We've spent $7,000,000,000 since the war building better railroads. With that, and the better work of railroad men—we ought to be able to provide better service."

"Well, could you tell me something about the new streamlined trains? How many are there now? Is it true they started in 1934?"

"Yes," he said, "but I don't know just how many there are now. The number is always changing. I think it's a hundred and ten. I'll get it for you:" He buzzed and got it. It was about that figure. "Here's a list of them," he said, "and the dates of installation."

"Nice streamlined names," I said. "Zephyr, Flying Yankee, Hiawatha, Comet, Mercury, Forty-Niner, Rocket, Hustler. . . ."

"I think the most important thing about them," said Mr. Pelley, "is not the speed, but the comfort. And although it's less spectacular, we're trying to put some of the same comfort in our other trains. The air-conditioning's the thing.

"To try to suit all the people, we made exhaustive investigations through the trains. We asked what people wanted. You know the temperature isn't fixed; it's adjusted to a certain relation to the outside temperature, for greater comfort and better health all around.

"Then there's the absence of noise—and of dirt. We want a lady to be able to get on a train here in Washington for Philadelphia in her party clothes and get there clean and fresh."

"How much does that air-conditioning cost?" I asked.

Rates Whittled Down, Too

"We started it at the bottom of the business depression," Mr. Pelley continued. "It costs normally from $3,500 to upwards of $8,000 to air-condition a passenger car. The railroads themselves have about 7,000 cars air-conditioned, out of a total of 20,000 passenger-carrying cars. The Pullman people have about 5,100 out of about 7,000. And remember that these air-conditioned cars are the ones in regular service, in which the great majority of passenger riding is done. The average cost has gone up because the quality of the air-conditioning has gone up."

"How is it," I asked, changing the subject, "that the railroads seem to be always petitioning the Interstate Commerce Commission for increases in rates? There seems to be a new petition up every two or three years for a big increase, and they generally give you something, even if you don't get all you ask for."

"Maybe you have that impression," he said, "because about all that the public at large ever hears about freight rates is the occasional effort the railroads make to get one of these general rate increases. Most people don't hear of the constantly whittling down of rates—a rate here and a rate there—but that goes on all the time. And those unadvertised every-day shavings have more real effect on the general level of rates than have the occasional advertised increases. About all the Commission can do is to give us the right to advance rates and try to put them part of the way back to where they were after the last previous decrease.

As a matter of fact, we're getting less and less for better and better service." He buzzed and had some more figures brought. "Look here. Our average freight revenue per ton-mile in 1926 was 1.081 cents. In 1938 it was down to 0.983 cents. In 1937, before the increase, it had got down to 0.935 cents. And even in 1939, after the last increase, it was still 0.975 cents."

"That's less than a cent a mile," I said.

"Yes," replied Mr. Pelley, "a few years ago a friend of mine sent in an old battered cent with a note saying he had a ton of something or other, and he wanted us to move it a mile."

"Couldn't you reduce your rates if you had a lower wage scale?"

"As an answer to the abstract question the response is 'yes'," he said, "for anything that reduces costs would permit of lower rates. However, many factors enter into the wage scales, factors in many instances outside of our control. Were there elements adjusted downward that, of course, would warrant revisions. You must remember that it is now generally held that wages on railroads have a definite relationship not only to wages in other industries but also to our whole economic structure."

"Well, then, aren't you trying to pay too much to capital?" I asked. "People say you're overcapitalized."

"Do you suggest this because 30 per cent of our mileage is in receivership?" he replied. "As a matter of fact," he said, "railroads as a whole are not overcapitalized, and I will get you what the I. C. C. said on that."

And here is what he got me.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in its 52nd Annual Report to Congress, speaking of the volume of railroad indebtedness, stated that:

". . . The large amount of railroad debt and fixed charges is not the same as 'overcapitalization.' The latter word is often used to describe an excess of capitalization . . . over cost of properties . . . caused . . . by the issue of 'watered stock.' The railroads are not overcapitalized in that sense. . . . Using as a measure 'rate-making value,' i. e., the amount on which the railroads are entitled as of right under the Constitution to an opportunity to earn a reasonable return, they are not overcapitalized. . . ."

U. S. Foreign Trade Has Big January Gain

WASHINGTON (AP) — American merchandise exports exceeded imports in January by $126,589,000, one of the largest margins in recent years.

The Commerce Department said that exports totaled $268,550,000 and imports $241,961,000. In the same month last year exports totaled $212,911,000 and imports $178,246,000.

The margin of exports over imports has been rising rapidly since the outbreak of the European war. In December, exports totaled $367,819,000 and imports $246,792,000.

Larger cotton shipments were an important factor. January exports totaled 1,125,000 bales, compared with 327,000 bales a year ago.

Other important exports in January included airplanes, machinery, metals, canned vegetables and semi-manufactured goods. Imports increased on silk, wool, nickel, woodpulp, diamonds and burlap.

January exports of cotton totaled 562,315,000 pounds worth $59,884,000 compared with 163,618,000 pounds worth $14,975,000 in the same month last year. Imports of raw cotton totaled 4,359,000 pounds worth $523,000 compared with 6,847,000 pounds worth $609,000 in the same month last year.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 36,687,000 pounds in January, compared with 28,013,000 pounds in the same month last year. Imports of wheat for milling and re-export amounted to 857,000 bushels in January compared with 838,000 bushels in the same month last year.

Aviation Official

Leslie P. Arnold

Appointed to the newly-created post of Assistant-to-the-President of Eastern Air Lines. Mr. Arnold was formerly with the Pennsylvania-Central Airlines as First Vice-President.

Total State Tax Collections in '39 $3,832,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that state tax collections aggregated $3,832,000,000 in the 1939 fiscal year, with sales taxes yielding 38.6 per cent of the total.

The department said its figures were based on reports from 135 tax-collecting agencies in 48 states. The figures were revisions of preliminary data made public Oct. 31.

The sales tax total was in three groups, with motor fuel taxes accounting for 20.8 per cent of all state levies; general sales taxes, 11.5 per cent, and other sales, 6.3 per cent.

Unemployment compensation taxes amounted to $799,000,000, or 20.9 per cent of the total. Other major sources of state income included: motor vehicle licenses, 9.5 per cent; individual and corporation net income taxes, 8.6 per cent; inheritance, estate and gift taxes, 4.4 per cent.

The Pacific states reported the highest per capita collection of taxes with $49.55, followed by the middle atlantic states with $37.85. The east south central states were the lowest with $17.99 of taxes per capita collected.

The fiscal year ends on June 30 for 38 of the states and from March 1 to Dec. 31 for the others.

Fabricated Steel Outlook Reassuring

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Institute of Steel Construction predicted new business in the industry in 1940 will at least equal 1939, despite small volume of orders now being placed.

Tonnage of new contracts closed in January, totaling 75,830, was reported approximately 25 per cent less than for the same month of 1939—101,712—in which there was a rush to place contracts under federal public works appropriations.

Shipments of fabricated structural steel, on the other hand, were larger this January—107,633 tons—by 28 per cent than last January's 84,281 tons, which caused a corresponding decline in backlog.

Tonnage available for future fabrication totals 349,695.

Insurance Men Air Problems Of Investing

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials of three major life insurance companies expressed confidence before the Monopoly Committee that more prosperous times would solve the industry's increasingly acute problem of finding safe investments at attractive rates of interest.

John W. Stedman, Vice-President of the Prudential Insurance Company of America; Dwight S. Beebe, Vice-President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; and F. W. Ecker, Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company all testified that the present scarcity of desirable private bond issues has forced their companies to turn to less-lucrative government securities on a larger scale than they preferred.

Expects Prosperity

"I am not so discouraged," Mr. Stedman told the committee when asked what the insurance companies would do about the lack of demand for capital, "as to believe we won't have a very material increase in prosperity. There is room for a very substantial increase in production."

He expressed the opinion, however, that such a development could not be counted on for the next few years. He suggested that when the European war was over capital might flow abroad on such a scale that there would be renewed demand at home for other funds.

Mr. Beebe testified that the companies felt that they were "getting a lot of competition that would not normally be here." Potential venture capital, he said "is seeking security at any price," adding that "in a different environment it would seek employment elsewhere."

A securities commission compilation showed that the 26 largest legal reserve life companies had $4,525,174,000 invested in government bonds at the end of 1938.

Testimony by Mr. Beebe concerning the efforts of bondholders to assist in rehabilitation of the insolvent Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad drew from Gerhard A. Gesell, committee counsel, the comment that "you were in effect running a railroad."

Mr. Beebe replied that the creditors did not attempt to direct operations but assisted in selecting operating officials and in checking on results.

Center a Good Investment

Responding to questions, Mr. Ecker described as "very satisfactory" Metropolitan's investment of $43,000,000 in bonds of Rockefeller Center, New York. The outstanding bonds held by his company, he said, has been reduced to about $33,000,000 and earned 5 per cent interest.

Mr. Gesell said his figures showed the property has been operated at a total deficit of $39,000,000 made up by contributions from John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

F. H. Ecker, Metropolitan board chairman, said Rockefeller had guaranteed the rent on the ground and taxes to Columbia University, so that the improvements would be free of these expenses if it were necessary for the insurance company to take over the buildings.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day's sales	510,030
1939 volume to date	28,267,110
1938 volume to date	38,001,823

Stock Market Is Generally Higher Today

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Steels stepped in to back up a rise in aircrafts today and the whole stock market moved higher.

Despite the general, although fractional, advance, volume was limited toward the closing hour. Transactions were at a rate of about 550,000 shares.

On the advancing side were Pan American Airways, Martin, United Aircraft, Douglas, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Allied Chemical, Eastman, du Pont, Anaconda, and Standard Oil of N. J.

Repeating recent performances, Loft and Brooklyn & Queens Transit preferred set new highs for the year. The latter climbed more than four points at one time.

Ahead in the curb were Sherwin Williams, Aluminum, Ltd., Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Thew Shovel.

Bonds Irregular

Scandinavian loans were hammered down in the bond market today. Corporate issues, except in isolated instances, stumbled around in a narrow range.

At the start of the last hour losses ranging to 4 points or more were posted for such bonds as Norway 4½s and 4s, Finland 6s and Denmark 6s.

Despite efforts in Congress to pass legislation which would permit aid to beleaguered Finland, traders became more disheartened as big guns pounded at the Baltic country's defenses.

U. S. Treasury loans dawdled over a narrowly uneven path.

One of the fastest traded corporates, Interborough Rapid Transit 6s of '32, ran up more than a point, but others in this division showed less initiative.

Up a bit were Baltimore & Ohio convertibles, New York Central 5s, St. Paul 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Columbia Gas 5s of '61, and Consolidated Edison 3½s.

A little lower were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s.

Activity was relatively light in the industrial division where many loans are hovering around 1940 highs. Studebaker 6s were up a shade, but Armour 4s of '55 fell back a little.

Manhattan Railway second 4s of 2013 jumped around 4½ as New York City Transit unification seemed assured.

The Scandinavian issues were weak in the foreign sector. Losing ground were Denmark 5½s of '55, Finland 6s of '45, and Norway 6s of '43 and 4s of '63.

United States Governments were 4-32nds of a point advanced to 2-32nds down.

Wheat Prices Rise Nearly 2c Bushel

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—Gains of almost 2 cents a bushel were chalked up in the wheat pit at times today as the market responded to heavy sales of Canadian grain abroad and reports of crop damage in Europe.

Although United States wheat prices were above a world export basis, grain men said the domestic market naturally was susceptible to developments regarding disposal of the large supplies in Canada.

Liquidation of loan wheat and profit taking caused frequent reactions here.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: — Demand suddenly expanded around noon in the security exchange and prices moved briskly forward. Sharp gains in kaffirs followed favorable reaction to the South African budget introduced today. Domestic rails got under way again and coppers moved up under leadership of Rhokana. Industrials steadied after morning irregularity. British Government bonds cancelled early losses while Japanese loans maintained opening gains.

Paris:—Stimulated by a smart run-up in Royal Dutch, Bourse prices steadily gained ground today. Closing prices were top for the session. Traders were sympathetic to Winston Churchill's statement the British Government will not tolerate a one-way neutrality.

Amsterdam:—Fractional losses predominated among domestic issues in a quiet bourse today. Leading industrial and tin shares, however, displayed considerable resistance. American issues moved listlessly.

Liverpool:—Cotton futures advanced 1 to 12 points today. Demand was encouraged by firmness at Bombay.

Granby Consolidated Mining

NEW YORK (AP)—A preliminary report by Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., showed net profit for 1939 of $747,168, including a gain of $122,497 on foreign exchange. This was equal to $1.66 a share, compared with $227,043, or 50 cents, in 1938. Company mines copper in British Columbia.

Fruit Plantations Hit

KINGSTON, Jamaica (CP Cable)—Effects of last fall's great hurricane which levelled many fruit plantations are being felt here. This British West Indies island shipped but 262,000 stems of bananas for export to date this year, a new low for the last 10 years.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	68	Abbott (1.60a)	1	69	69	69	— ½
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	
9	7¼	Adams Ex (¼g)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
22⅜	21	Adam-Millis (1)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Feb20
19½	17⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	18	18	18	
58⅛	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	8	49¾	49	49	— ¾
¾	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
.	6¼	AlaskaJun(.15e)	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb27
12⅜	9½	Alleg pf xw	4	11	10½	10½	Feb21
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	Feb27
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	10	10	10	Feb24
16¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Feb13
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	2	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
10⅞	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	1	10	10	10	Feb26
180	171	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	11	177¼	176⅜	177	+1
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	2	14	14	14	+ ½
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
68	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	2	67½	67½	67½	
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	19	37	36½	36¾	+ ¼
16	14½	Alpha Cem (1)	1	15	15	15	Feb26
2⅜	1¾	Amal Leather	7	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	15	15	15	—1½
56½	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	56½	55¼	55⅝	Feb21
21	19¾	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)		20	20	20	Feb21
50¼	41¾	Am Airlines	8	48⅜	48¼	48⅜	+ ⅜
11½	10⅜	Am Bank Note	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Am Bosch	6	7⅛	7	7	Feb27
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	8	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	
116½	112	Am Can (4)	2	115¾	115¼	115¼	— ¾
176½	171	Am Can pf (7)	6	172⅞	172⅞	172⅞	Feb26
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	5	25¼	24⅜	25¼	+ ½
51¾	42	Am Car pf	3	43	43	43	Feb23
23½	19¾	Am Ch&C (.40e)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
109	108¼	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	108¼	108¼	Feb15
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	137	137	137	Feb27
8¾	6	AmColtype(¼e)	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Feb27
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	6	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
3⅜	2½	Am Encaus Til	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5½	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅜	1⅝	Am & For Pow	4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
24⅜	19⅜	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Feb26
28¼	22½	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	4	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
7¼	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	Feb27
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1a)	3	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
6⅛	4⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb27
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	Feb27
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	58¾	57½	58¾	+ ¾
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
30½	24¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	30½	30½	30½	Feb24
6⅜	5¼	Am Internat'l	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb27
41½	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	41½	41½	41½	Feb23
52¼	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	3	51⅜	51¼	51⅜	Feb27
22¾	18¼	Am Locomotive	5	19	19	19	
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	2	56	55	55½	+1½
14⅞	13⅜	Am M & F (.80)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	5	3	3	3	
24⅜	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	6	24	24	24	
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Feb15
5¼	3⅞	Am Power & Lt	15	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
63¼	52½	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	5	56	56	56	— ¼
54	43¾	APL $5 pf (1⅞k)	5	46¾	46½	46½	+ ½
10⅝	9	Am R &SS	15	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	5	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅜
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	2	66¾	66	66¾	+ ¾
12½	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb27
52½	46	Am Sm&R (½e)	15	49½	48¾	48⅞	— ¼
146½	142⅞	Am S & R pf (7)	1	142	142	142	— ⅞
70	68	Am Snuff (3a)	3	69½	68¾	68¾	Feb26
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	18	28¼	27¾	28	+ ¼
13½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	5	13	13	13	
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	2	15¼	15	15	Feb24
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
16¼	14⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Feb15
1723¼	1673¼	Am T & T (9)	9	1721¼	1715⅛	172	+ ⅜
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	6	88¼	88¼	88¼	— ⅛
903¼	863¼	Am Tob B (5)	8	897⅛	895⅛	897⅛	+ ⅛
1502½	148	Am Tob pf (6)	3	148	146	148	Feb27
5⅝	5	Am Type Fdrs	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
123⅜	93⅜	Am Water Wks	4	93¾	91½	93¾	
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	95½	96½	96½	— ½
97⅜	71⅞	Am Woolen	2	77⅜	73¼	77⅜	
47¼	41½	Am Wool pf(3k)	2	42	41½	42	+ ¼
73¼	53¼	Am Zinc L & S	10	71⅞	71¼	71¼	— ⅛
43½	39	Am Z p pf(1¼k)	1	40	40	40	Feb24
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	28	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
38½	35¼	Anacon W & C	1	37½	37½	37½	Feb21
21¼	19	Anchor H (.70g)	3	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	2	14⅜	14	14	Feb27
27⅜	23⅜	A P W Paper	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Feb 7
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
109¼	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Feb26
6⅛	5⅛	Armour Ill	12	5⅛	5½	5½	
51¾	46⅛	Armour Ill p pf	5	49½	49¼	49½	Feb26
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¾e)	1	39½	39½	39½	
10⅞	10	Arnold C (¼e)	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb27
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	Feb21
9	7⅜	Assd Dry Goods	16	7⅞	7½	7½	— ¼
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Feb14
85	70	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	2	72	71	71	Feb20
43	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	43	43	43	Feb21
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	27	23⅛	22¾	23	+ ¼
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	51	51	51	— ½
23½	18⅛	Atl Coast Line	4	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	Feb27
16	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Feb27
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb26
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	14	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ¼
110	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)		108¾	107⅞	107⅞	Feb19
6⅞	5⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ⅛
7⅝	6⅜	Atlas Pow (¾e)	*3	6¾	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
6⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Feb21
2⅞	1¾	Auburn Auto	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4⅛	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	14	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	

B

18	14⅝	Bald Loco ct	9	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
6⅜	5	Balt & Ohio	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
8	6⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	Feb26
14⅞	12	Bangor & Ar	1	12	12	12	Feb27
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Feb27
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	Feb24
13⅜	11	Barnsdall (.15e)	15	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
31	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	*3	31	30¾	31	+ ¼
29⅛	27	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Feb27
109¾	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109⅝	109⅝	Feb 3
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123¼	123¼	123¼	Feb27
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)		9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Feb23
63¾	63¾	BelgNRp(.32#g)		64	64	64	+ ¼
33⅛	20⅝	Bendix Av (1.20)	52	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
22⅝	21	Ben Ind (1.35g)	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
56¾	53	Ben IndLpt(2½)	1	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅜
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	38	38	38	— ⅛
53¼	50⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	26	50⅜	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
20⅜	17⅜	Beth S 5% pf (1)	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	120¼	120	120¼	+ ⅜
34½	28	Bigelow-S 1e)		29	28	28	Feb23
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Deck (1)	1	21	21	21	
11⅜	9¾	Blaw-Knox	13	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
20¼	18¼	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb23
25⅞	21¾	Boeing Airplane	5	24⅛	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
26	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	3	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	— ¼
24⅞	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	24½	24½	24½	
23⅜	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	13	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	22	Borg-War (¾e)	17	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	
6⅞	6	Brew Corp (.60)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	7	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	19⅛	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	5	20½	20⅜	20½	
39⅝	38⅜	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	—1
53	51⅛	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	
2⅜	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	9	2	1⅞	1⅞	
52	12⅜	Bkly & Q Tr pf	17	55	52	55	+4½
17¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	5	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
20⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	47	20	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
85	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	85	83¾	84½	Feb27
59½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	1	57	57	57	— ¾
25⅜	21⅞	Bwly Un G (¼e)	8	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ½
35¾	35	Brown Sh(½e)	1	35	35	35	
25⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	5	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-E (½g)	2	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
6¼	5⅛	Budd Mfg	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	7	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
26	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	3	25½	25¼	25½	Feb27
31¾	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
21⅝	18⅜	Burling Mill (1)	2	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
12½	11¾	Burr Ad M(.10e)	6	12	12	12	
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	2	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
7⅝	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
22	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Feb24
4⅛	3⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13¾	11⅝	Byers (AM) Co	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	Feb27
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	9	13½	13½	13½	Feb26

C

26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	3	24¾	24⅜	24¾	+ ¼
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅞	1⅛	CallahanZ-Lead	45	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	Feb27
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
22⅝	16½	Can Dry (½g)	48	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
5½	4¾	Canad Pacific	22	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
40½	38¼	Can Mills(2½g)	3	39	39	39	Feb23
5⅞	5	Capital Ad A	6	5½	5	5⅛	Feb27
27	23	Carpent (1.30g)	1	25	24¾	25	+ ¾
3⅛	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
75	66	Case (J I) Co	1	67	67	67	Feb24
56½	47¼	Catepil Tract(2)	13	48	47¼	48	— ¼
30⅜	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	21	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	25	11⅞	11¼	11¼	
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	23½	23	23½	+ ½
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
5½	4½	Cent RR NJ	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb21
9	6¾	Cent Viol St(¼g)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb26
5⅞	5⅛	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb26
41½	7¼	Cerro de Pas(1e)	5	38	38	38	+ ¼
8⅜	6½	Cert-teed Prod	5	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb21
26¾	21½	Cham P&F(.15e)	1	2⅞	22½	22½	+ ¼
20½	15	Checker Cab	12	20½	19¼	20	Feb27

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅜	39	Ches&Ohio (2½)	34	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Feb21
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	5	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
2½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2	2	2	
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	8	⅜	¼	⅜	
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	4	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
2⅛	1¾	Chi Great W pf	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb26
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Feb27
¾	¼	Chi M St P&P	34	¼	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	48	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	5	13½	13½	13½	
35⅞	33⅜	Chi Pt cv pf (3)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	Feb21
49¾	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	3	49¾	49¾	49¾	Feb27
		Chi Rock Is & P	5	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
		Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb21
		C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9	8	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
12⅞	11⅛	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	12	12	12	
6⅛	4⅝	Childs Co	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅜
9⅛⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	15	84	83½	83¾	+ ¾
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	3	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
3¾	3	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb27
35½	28	Clark Equip(1a)	3	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
40¾	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅜
39¾	35⅛	Climax M(1.20a)	6	37⅞	37	37	—1
44¾	35⅞	Cluett P (2¾g)	8	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	+ ⅜
123½	118	Coca-Cola (5g)	5	120½	120½	120½	Feb26
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62¾	62½	62½	— ⅞
20	16¾	Colgate P (½)	31	19¼	19	19	
106½	103⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	2	105¼	105⅛	105¼	— ¼
105⅛	103¾	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	105¼	105⅛	105¼	— ¼
35¼	30	Collins & A (2e)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
19¾	17½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	17½	17½	17½	
26¼	23	Col Br A (.45e)	4	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	+ ⅛
26⅛	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	7	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	6	Col Gas & El	4	6⅞	6	6⅞	+ ⅛
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	9	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
23½	19½	Col P pt (2¾)	1	21½	21½	21⅜	— ⅛
93¼	87⅜	Col Carb (1e)	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ¾
48	46¼	Coml Credit (4)	9	46½	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅛
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	Feb21
55¾	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	54¼	54	54	— ¼
112½	110½	Com Tev pf(4½)		112½	112½	112⅝	Feb23
15⅞	13½	Coml Solvents	8	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Com'th & South	27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
73¼	63¾	Com&Sou pf(5)	2	67	66½	67	+1
32⅝	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	26	32½	32⅜	32½	+ ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Conde Nast	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb27
24⅜	22¼	Congoleum (¼e)	3	23½	23	23	— ⅜
12¼	8	Congress Cigar	8	13	12¼	13	+ ¾
29⅞	25⅛	Cons Aircraft	4	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
13⅜	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	49	13½	12¼	13⅜	+1
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.30g)	19	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
32¼	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	35	31⅞	31⅝	31¾	
108½	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	108½	108¼	108½	+ ⅜
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	1	1	⅞	1	
9½	8½	Con F pf (1¼k)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb26
4⅜	3¾	Cons Laundries	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	27	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1	1	Con RR Cuba pf	3		2		Feb21
4¼	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	3½	3½	3½	
18	15½	Consol'n Coal pf	3	14½	14½	14½	—1
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	1023⅜	1023⅜	1023⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅞	Container (¼e)	3	16	16	16	
15⅜	12⅝	Cont Bak A	24	13⅝	12⅞	13¼	+ ½
1⅜	1	Cont Bak B	3	1	1	1	
97½	94¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	95	95	95	
47¾	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	9	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
116½	114½	Cont C pf (4½)	5	114½	114½	114½	Feb16
7⅜	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
40⅝	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	40½	40⅜	40½	+ ⅜
4¾	3⅛	Cont Motors	10	4⅛	4	4	
25	22½	Cont O Del (¼e)	6	23¾	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	5	29¼	29	29	
65½	62

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cotton Cloth Trade Quiet; Prices Weaken

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Prices weakened further on many types of goods in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week, but the lower quotations failed to stimulate buying, and sales totals for the week were estimated at only about 70 per cent of the current week's output from the looms.

This meant a further lowering in the unfilled orders on mills banks and talk of a shortening of production schedules became quite general.

In fact many of the mill selling agents urged the mills to curtail output as soon as possible, since they believe that is the only thing now in sight that will lend strength to price quotations.

Buying Expected Soon

The market levels on standard print cloths are now back within three eights of a cent of the levels at which they were quoted last August, just prior to the outbreak of the European war.

Cotton, on the other hand, is up nearly two cents a pound from the levels prevailing in August so that the mills are facing a much narrower manufacturing margin than before the war.

Some market observers see in this fact a fairly good guarantee that the market cannot go much lower and they are looking for substantial buying at somewhere near the present levels within the next 30 days.

Buyers claim that retail cotton goods prices have not yet moved up to a parity with the present wholesale prices, and some of them express fears that the present very favorable sales volume at retail may be cut sharply when retailers attempt to pass along the present wholesole prices.

Although this view is disputed on the ground that buying power has increased sharply since last August, many distributors of cotton goods are cautiously marking time before placing substantial commitments.

They are waiting for some proof of how the final consumer will react to the higher levels to which cotton goods must go.

Sheetings Quiet

Sheetings were also rather quiet, but prices in this quarter did not yield as readily as on print cloths, because the sheetings are in a relatively better sold condition. Such trading as was done was put through at virtually the same prices that have prevailed for the past two weeks.

Many had expected a demand for clothing drills would be felt by this time and the fact that no particular demand for this class of goods has been reported this week was considered very disappointing.

Carded broadcloths have been selling in some volume, especially the 37-inch 4.10 yard 100x60c which were taken in round lots at 6¾ cents a figure which buyers have been striving for.

In the combed yarn fabrics, trading was very sluggish though there was prospect of substantial pick-up in market activity, according to some authorities.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTS (SF) (2.40)	35	37
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	17¼	18¾
Bank of New York (14)	407	417
Bankers Trust (4)	60¼	62¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	82	87
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	106½	109½
Chase National (1.40)	34¾	36¾
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	51½	53½
Commercial (.40)	185	191
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	13½	15
Corn Exchange Bank & Trust (3)	53¼	54¼
Empire Trust (.60)	11¾	12¾
First National (Boston) (2)	46½	48½
First National (NY) (100)	1920	1960
Guaranty Trust (12)	299	304
Irving Trust (.60)	12¼	13¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	39¼	41¼
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	52¼	54¼
National City (1)	29¼	31¼
New York Trust (5)	114½	117½
Public (1½)	32¼	34¼
Title Guaranty & Trust	3¼	4¼

Insurance Company Stocks		
Aetna Cas (4e)	128½	132½
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	52	54
Aetna Life (1.20a)	32	34
Am Equit (1)	19¾	21¼
Am Ins Nwk (½a)	13½	15
Am Reins (1.60a)	49¼	51¼
Am Reserve (1½)	23¾	25¼
Am Surety (2½)	50	52
Automobile (1a)	35	37
Balt Amer (.20a)	7½	8½
Boston (.16a)	630	640
Carolina (1.30)	29¼	30¾
City of N Y (1.20)	24¼	25¾
Conn Gen Life (.80)	27¾	28¾
Contin Cas (1.20)	36¾	38¾
Fid & Dep (4)	126½	128½
Firem's Nwk (.40)	9½	11
Frank Fire (1a)	31¾	33¾
Gen Reinsur (1a)	43½	45¾
Georg Home (1a)	26½	28½
Glens Falls (1.60)	43¼	45¼
Globe & Rep (½)	10	11½
Globe & Rut	20¼	22¾
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	27½	29
Hanover (1.20)	28½	30
Hartford Fire (2a)	86½	89½
Home Fire Sec	1½	2¾
Home Ins (1.20a)	33¼	35¼
Homestead (1)	20	21½
Knickerbocker (½)	9	10
Lincoln Fire	2½	3½
Maryland Casualty	2¾	3¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	67½	70
Merc Insurance Pr	3	4½
National Fire (2)	62	64
National Liberty (.20a)	7½	8½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	47¼	49½
New York Fire (.80)	16	17½
North East Insurance	3¼	4¼
North River (1)	25½	27
Phoenix (2a)	82½	86½
Prov Wash (1a)	34¼	36½
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	25¼	26¾
Revere (P) Ins (1.20a)	26¼	27¾
Rhode Island Ins	3½	5
St. Paul Fire (8)	241	245
Springfield (4½a)	122½	126½
Sun Life (15)	290	340
Travelers (16)	465	475
U S Fid & G (1)	22¾	24¼
U S Fire (2)	51¾	53¾
Westchester (1.20a)	33¾	35¾

a-also extra or extras. e-declared or paid so far this year, g-paid last year.

Retail Advertising Gains

CHICAGO—Volume of retail newspaper advertising placed in 80 cities reporting figures to Advertising Age, national advertising newspaper, during the week ended Feb. 17, was 17,600,990 lines. This was an increase of more than 300,000 lines over the 17,560,374 lines used in the same cities during the corresponding week of 1939, or 1.7 per cent.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '41	104.30	104.30	104.30
2 3¼s '45-'43	109.27	109.27	109.27
3 3¼s '46-'44	110.10	110.10	110.10
2 2¾s '47-'45	108.31	108.31	108.31
13 4¼s '52-'47	120	120	120
15 2½s '53-'49	105.11	105.11	105.11
5 2¾s '54-'51	107.4	107.4	107.4
7 3s '55-'51	110.1	110.1	110.1
1 2¼s '53-'51	103.3	103.3	103.3
2 2¾s '65-'60	106	106	106

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3¼s '64-'44	108.10	108.10	108.10
5 3s '49-'44	108	108	108

Home Owners Loan

5 3s '52-'44	107.20	107.20	107.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	61	61	61
7 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79½	79½	79½
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	70¼	70¼	70¼
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	42	42	42
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96	96	96
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110⅞	110½	110½
13 Am & Wor P 5 2030	63	62½	63
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Am Int 5½s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
31 Am T & T 3½s '43	108⅛	108¼	108¼
2 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Amg C Nitra deb '67	36	36	36
6 Arm Del 4s '57	100½	100½	100½
5 Arm Del 4s '55	100½	100½	100½
33 AT&SF 4s '95	103¾	103½	103⅞
3 AT&SF aj 4s '95	86⅜	86	86
1 AT&SF 4½s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 A C Line 1st 4s '52	75¾	75¾	75¾
8 A C Line 4½s '64	54	53¾	53¾
1 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	38½	38½	38¼
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	34½	34½	34½
3 B&O 1st 5s '48	68	68	66
1 B&O '95 A st	26⅜	25⅜	25⅞
19 B&O '95 C St	28⅝	28¼	28¼
9 B&O O 2000 D st	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 B&O cv 4½s '60	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
4 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
11 B&O 1st 4s '48	66½	65½	66½
2 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	54⅞	54¼	54¼
3 B&OPLE&WV 4s '41ct	54	54	54
9 B&O SW 5s '50	48	47¼	48
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s'51	60	60	60
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	60	60	60
34 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106 7-32	106 3-16	
42 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	105¼	105⅜	105 7-32
24 Beth Stl 3½s'52	108⅜	108⅜	108⅛
47 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	101	100¾	101
10 Boston&Me 5s '67	45¼	44⅝	45
1 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	44¼	44¼	44¼
7 Boston&Me 5s '55	44⅞	44⅞	44¾
8 Bkly City RR 5s '1	88½	87	88½
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109¾	109⅝	109¾
19 Bkly M Tr 4½s'66	101¼	101	101
1 Bkly M Tr 4½s'66 ct	87½	87½	87½
2 Bkly Qn C&Sb 1st5s'41	80	79½	78½
4 Bkly UnElist 5 '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97½	97¼	97¼
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	106½	106⅜	106⅜
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	38½	38½	38½
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	37½	37½	37½
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103¼	103	103⅛
5 Can Nat 5s '69 July	100½	100¼	100½
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	102	101¾	102
1 Can Nat Ry 4¼s '55	100	100	100
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	98½	98	98½
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	98	98	98
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98⅞	98¼	98⅞
4 Can Nor 6½s '46	110⅞	110⅜	110⅞
1 Can Pac 5s '44	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Can Pac 4s perp	65¾	65	65¾
1 Caro C&O 6s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	96½	96½	96½
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	86½	86½	86½
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	2½	2½	2½
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6½	6½	6½
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	49	49	49
26 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67¾	67¾	67¾
4 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17½	17½	17½
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
3 ChamplonF&P 4½s50	106½	106½	106½
10 C&O 4½s 92	123	122⅜	122⅜
7 C&O 3½s 96D	99¼	99	99¼
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	99	99	99
16 Chi & Alton 3s 49	15½	15½	15½
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
25 CB&Q 4½s 7	77¾	77¾	77¾
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
16 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98	97¼	98
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	92¾	92½	92¾
1 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	16¼	16¼	16¼
3 Chic G West 4s 59	27	26½	27
1 Chi I&L 5s 68	73¼	73¼	73¼
35 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	6⅝	6⅜	6½
60 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1¾	1¾	1¾
8 CM&SP 4½s 89C	25½	25⅜	25½
5 CM&SP gen 4s 89	24½	24½	24½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1 Shi&NW gm 5s 87	16¼	16¼	16¼
11 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	3	3	3
1 Chi& NW24s 87 st	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
5 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5	5	5
2 CT Hte & SE rfg5s'60	63¾	63¾	63¾
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	106½	106½	106½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	94	93⅞	93⅞
12 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	92	91⅝	92
4 Childs Co 5s '43	56¼	56	56¼
2 Cin Gas & Elec 3½s'68	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Cin Un Term 3¾s'69	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 CCC&StL 4½s '77	50¾	50¾	50¾
5 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109½	109½	109½
3 Clev Un Term 5s '72	97	97	97
5 Clev Un Term 5s '73	77½	77	77½
22 Col & So 4½s '80	28½	27⅞	28
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ad	104	104	104
11 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104¼	104	104
9 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
8 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
19 Comwlth Edcv3½s '58	128⅞	128⅜	128⅞
8 Con Edis 3½s'48	107½	107¼	107½
7 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105¼	105	103¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
5 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106½	106¼	107½
4 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	108	108	108
2 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	103½	103½	103½
1 Cuba RR 5s '52	37	37	37
1 Del & Hud rfc 4s '43	58½	58	58¼
1 Del P & L 4½s 69	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 D &R G 4s 36	8¾	8¼	8¼
3 D &R G W 5s 55 Asd	2½	2⅜	2½
8 Det Ed 4½s 61	108⅞	108¾	108¾
2 Det Ed 4s 65	110⅝	110½	110½
10 Det T Tun 4½s 61	98	98	98
2 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
11 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107½	107½	107⅝
29 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	109¾	109½	109¾
3 Erie rfg 5s	14½	14½	14⅜
15 Erie rfg 5s '75	14½	14½	14⅜
1 Erie 1st 4s 96	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
5 Erie gen lien 4s 96	22¾	22¾	22½
3 Erie cv 4s 53 A	19½	19½	19½
22 Fairbanks Morse4s56	107½	107½	107½
10 Firtone&Raw 5½s48	106	105¾	106
7 Fla E Cst 5s 74	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	6	6	6
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	50¼	50¼	50¼
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	69	69	69
6 Goodrich 4½s '56	104½	104½	104½
6 Gt Nor 5s '73	30¼	30	30¼
1 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	81	81	81
6 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	107½	107½	107½
6 Gt Nor 4s '45 G	100½	100½	100½
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 GtNor 2¾s '67	72	72	72
1 Houst'nOilTex 4½s'54	97¼	97¼	97¼
18 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	32½	32	32
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	48¼	48¼	48¼
2 Hud&M inc 5s'57	15⅝	15½	15½
2 Ill Cen 3½s'52	42½	42½	42½
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	44½	44½	44½
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47	47	47
5 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	43¾	43½	43½
2 Ind Ill&Iwa 4s '50	57½	57½	57½
4 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	105	104½	104½
6 Interb R Tr 7s '32	74	74	74
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	72	72	72
102 Interb R Tr 6s '32	38¾	37¼	37¼
2 Interb R Tr 6s'32 ct	36	36	36
127 InterbRTr rfg 5s'66 ct	74½	73⅝	74½
12960 Interb RTr 5s'66	73¾	73¾	
900 Interlake Irn cv4s'47	88	85¾	85¾
400 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	13¼	11¾	
200 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	10ff	10¼	10¼
300 Int Gt Nor 5s '56C	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
800 Int Met Mar 6s '41	72½	72	72
400 Int Paper 6s '55	99	99	99
300 Int Paper 5s '47	102¾	102	102⅝
100 Int Rys Am 5s '72	93	93	93
100 Int T&T 4½s '52	40¼	40¼	40¼
1600 Int T&T 5s '55	44	43⅜	43¾
700 K C South 5s '50	68¼	68	68
1200 K C Term 4s '60	107½	107½	107¼
100 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	107½	107½	107½
100 Koppers Co 4s '51	105	105	105
300 Lac Gas 5½s '69 D	48¾	48⅛	48ff
200 LE & West 2nd 5s '41	89	89	89
3 Leh Val 1stTerm5s'54	45¼	45	45
8 Le Val4½s 2003 asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Lig. ett.& M 5s '51	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛
2 Loem's 3½s '46	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
4 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Lou&N2Ss 2003B	99	99	99
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	91¼	91¼	91¼
10 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	85½	85½	85½
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	78	78	78
2 Manhat Ry 4s 90	79½	79½	79½
7 Manht Ry 2nd 4s 2013ct	44	44	44
22 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	50	48	50
2 Market Ry 7s 40	66½	66½	66½
2 Market St Ry 7s 40 rct	62	61¾	62
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	111½	111¼	111½
5 Mich Con 4½s 79	65¼	65¼	65¼
26 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103¾	103½	103¾
6 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	16½	16	16
11 M & StL 4s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	13½	13½	13½
6 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	12½	12½	12½
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	12	12	12
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	17	17	17
25 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	17¼	17	17¼
6 Mo Pac 5s 7 F ct	16½	16½	16½
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	17	17	17
9 Mo Pac 5s 80H	17	17	17
18 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	17	17	17
18 Mob & Oh 5s '38	38	37⅜	38
3 Mob & O 4½s '77	33	32½	32¾
26 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s '65	110½	110½	110½
6 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100	99⅞	100
8 Mor & Essex 5s '55	40	39	40
1 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	42¾	42¼	42¼
1 NashCha&StL 4s '78	69½	69½	69½
4 Nassau El 4s '51	76	75	76
1 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	51	51	51
2 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Nat Distill 3½s '49	105½	105½	105½
2 Natl Steel 3s '65	102½	102½	102½
4 New Eng T&T5s '52	126	126	126
5 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	104¼	104	104
2 N O Tex&M 5s C '56 ct	32¾	32¾	32¾
6 NY&Q E&P 3½s'65	108	107¾	108
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59	58½	58⅝
17 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52¾	52¼	52¾
11 NYC 3¾s '46	77¼	77¼	77¼
4 NYC cv 3¼s '52	58	57⅝	57⅝
5 NYC & HR 4s '42	90	90	90
5 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	59½	59½	59½
3 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	63½	63½	63½
22 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	54	53¾	53¾
5 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	82	82	82
1 NY Ch&StL 3½s'47	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1 NY Conn RR 5s'53	107	107	107
1 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	105½	105½	105½
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108½	108½	108½
7 NY Edis 3¼s '66	109	108¾	108⅞
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	15¼	15¼	15¼
3 NY&R Gas 6s '51A	105½	105½	105½
4 NY Steam 3½s'63	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 NY S&W rfg 5s'37	15½	15⅜	15½
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110½	110½	110½
1 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞
7 Norf Sou 5s 61A	13	12¾	13
2 Norf & W 4s 96	122½	122⅜	122½
4 Nor Am Co 4s 59	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
4 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	106½	106½	106½
23 Nor Pac 6s 2047	54¾	54	54¾
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	48½	49¼	49¼
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	48½	48½	48½
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	44	43¾	44
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	65½	64½	64½
6 Nor Pac 3s2047	40	39¾	40
3 Ohio Ed 4s 67	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
25 Or-Wash RR&N 4s61	106	106	106
1 Otis Stel 4½s 62A	74½	74½	74½
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	109¼	108¾	108¾
4 Pac G&E 3¼s 61	111⅝	111⅛	111⅛
2 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112	112	112
5 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	50	50	50
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	97	97	97
1 Pen Ch&Det 4½s'77	97¾	97¾	97¾
7 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	67	66¼	67
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	111½	111⅝	111½
1 PhilBal&W4½s'81D	108	108	108
2 Phil Elec 3¼s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 Phillips Pet 3s '48	112	112	112
5 PCC & SL 5s '70A	106	105¾	106
1 PCC & S L 4½s'42B	108	108	108
1 PCC & S L 4½s'C'42	109½	104½	108½
200 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	43	43	43
12 4 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	73¾	73½	73¾
9 Por Ri AT '42 unst	75	75	75
25 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	25	25	24¾
9 Prov Sec 4s '57	21½	21½	21½
9 PublServNJ3½s'68	108½	108¼	108¼
5 Purity Bak 5s '48	104¼	104¼	104ff
8 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	101¼	101	101
4 Republic Steel 5½s54	107¾	107¾	107⅞
12 Republic Steel 4¼s '61	94¾	94½	94½
6 Republic Steel 4½s '56	95½	95½	95½
6 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	62½	62	62
2 St L S F 4½s'78	11¾	11¾	11¾
10 St L S F 4s '50 A	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Schulco 6½s '46 B st	42	42	42
2 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6	6	6
5 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5	5	5
1 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Sea-CitFla 6s '35 A ct	2¾	2¾	2¾
8 Shell Un 2½s '54	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
5 Simmons cv 4s '52	101½	101½	101½
14 Socony-Vac 3s '64	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
12 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	107⅞	107¾	107¾
2 So Bell T & T 3s '79	103½	103¼	103½
5 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107½	107½	107½
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
15 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	100¼	99¾	99¾
1 Sou Pac 4½s'68	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
2 Sou Pac 4½s '81	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
14 So Pac rfc 4s '69	46	46	46
2 So Pac rfg 4s'55	60¼	60¼	60¼
6 So Pac clt 4s '49	45½	45½	45½
5 So Pac 3¾s '46	53	52⅞	53
14 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	47⅝	47¼	47⅝
2 So Pac SPTer 4s '50	78	77¾	78
12 South Ry 6½s '56	81	81	81
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	77	76	76
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	87½	87½	87½
4 South Ry gen 4s '56	57¼	57	57¼
4 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Spokane Int 5s '55	20	19¾	20
12 Studebaker cv 6s '45	110½	110	110
54 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	105½	105½	105½
6 T RR A St L 4s '53	108	107¾	108
21 Texark&FSBm5½s'50	91½	90¼	90¼
22 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106⅝	106¼	106¼
10 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	68¾	68¼	68¼
5 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	68¾	68¾	68¾
13 Third Ave aj 5s '60	17¾	17¾	17¾
3 Third Ave 4s '60	55¼	54¾	55¼
1 Tol&OiCen 3¼s '65	85¼	85¼	85½
8 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108	107¾	107¾
1 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	101¾	101½	101½
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 008	116	116	116
5 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114½	114¾	114½
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	97¾	97¾	97¾
10 Un Pac rfc 4s 2008	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
5 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	65	65	65
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	80	79½	80
40 US Steel 3¾s '48	105½	105½	105½
7 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	92	91¾	91¾
4 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	101	101	101
1 Utah P&L 5s '44	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Va Ry&Pw 5s '34	101¼	101¼	101¼
13 Wabash 2d 5s '39	17½	17	17½
5 Warren Bros 6s '41	31¾	31¾	31⅜
1 West Pen P 3½s '66	110½	110½	110½

Virginia's Bees To Be Jacked Up For Better Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Seven million, five hundred thousand "farm workers" of Virginia are going to have a thorough going-over in the next 12 months in an effort to improve the quality and quantity of honey produced within the State.

The "farm workers" are the bees, represented by approximately 50 members of the Virginia Beekeepers' Association at a recent convention held at the Hotel John Marshall here.

The consensus of the delegates was that "something ought to be done" either through a State appropriation exceeding the $600 now allotted for inspection, or by the beekeepers themselves.

The apiarists seek to eradicate many of the drones and the too-hearty eaters of honey among the workers.

It developed at the convention that Henrico county, contiguous to Richmond, is fast taking its place among the leading honey-producing areas in the State. H. C. Mathews, of Twin Oaks, reported that he marketed annually from one-half ton to a ton of honey. Last year, he said, the crop was small. Another large producer, it was said, is W. H. Ferguson, of Curles Neck, a member of the Board of Supervisors.

W. A. Caldwell, of Galts Mill, was elected President of the beekeepers at the closing session of the meeting; I. B. Wilson of Smithfield, was named Vice-President, and W. H. Weatherford, of Vernon Hill, was chosen Secretary and Treasurer.

Farm Homes Primp In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — Home grounds beautification reached a new peak in North Carolina the past year, according to an announcement just made by John H. Harris, landscape specialist for State College here, who said that at least 39,777 farm families made some sort of improvement in their lawns, walks, drives and foundation plantings.

Evidence of Mr. Harris' activities during the past year was reflected in his report, which showed that he drew 447 sketches for the improvement of home grounds, and visited 762 farms in North Carolina, either to make plans or give suggestions. Furthermore, he conducted 120 leaders' training school group meetings, with a total attendance of 5,598.

Outstanding work was reported in many communities throughout the State.

Realistic Eakins Work Attracts Randolph-Macon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A portrait by Thomas Eakins, one of his oft-painted subjects, William H. MacDowell, has been purchased by Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va., for its collection of American paintings. Purchase was made from the Kleeman Galleries in New York City, where a large number of Eakins' works became available to the public last November. The fine arts fund which is used annually or biennually for buying paintings was used to secure the Eakins.

Recognition of Eakins as a ranking American painter came after his passing, although during his lifetime the painter had been "respected and fairly well off." A Philadelphian, born in 1844, Eakins studied in Paris, but returned to the United States to paint the scenes at home in a realistic manner—an approach not most favored by Nineteenth Century America.

General Classified

Advertisements appearing under heading appear in the Atlantic and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line, six words, space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

HERMOSA BEACH, CALIFORNIA
THE VURPILLAT
Location Ocean Front. Doubles and Singles. Rates Reasonable. 840 Strand. Phone 5906

PAYING GUESTS

QUIET, secluded guest ranch 23 miles from Santa Fe, centered among Indian pueblos and prehistoric ruins; accommodations with private baths for 6 guests; mountain fishing; saddle horses and unlimited trails for riding on adjoining government range; climate provides year-round season; Indian and Spanish Easter ceremonials particularly interesting. Write HOYNE WELLS, Rancho Santa Cruz, Espanola, New Mexico, for rates.

REAL ESTATE

Let us take care of your Property Maintenance, Rent Collections, etc. Bonded Agents in Property Management.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

SALESWOMEN WANTED

"COTTO" DESIGNED SPORTSWEAR, featuring "Wamsutta Fabrics in Fashion," now sold direct, offers sales and executive positions to competent educated women. Experience not necessary, but access to select clientele essential. Generous overwriting. DicKinS Inc., Fall River, Mass.

WOMEN—Make good commissions, full or spare time; take orders Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; chance to get own clothes without cost; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, Dept. 827A, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

SUBLET—Large 2-room apartment, elevator; near Riverside Drive and subway; $65.00. (Apt. 4-B) 510 W. 110th, N. Y. C. AC. 4-0455 or Superintendent.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates, insured, owner-driver, best references. BACHMAN Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

BEAUTY SHOPS

Specializing in Permanents
White, Gray Hair. Free consult. Established over 15 years. Dore Salon, 230 Boylston St., Boston. Room 406-07. Tel. Ken. 3271.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

YOUNG man with broad business experience and small capital would like to establish his own business. What have you to offer? Box M-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

(Continued)

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS — HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE. We 2-2080 280 B'way, N. Y. C. LOUISE C. HAHN

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPITOL 3632. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
660 Park Square Bldg., Boston

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HAIR GOODS

Transformations, $18.00 up. Cleaned and Re-waved, $1.50. Mail orders filled. MARIE JEANNE, 32 Taft Ave., West Newton, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ASSEMBLER and tester; young man with at least 4 years' experience on assembling and testing precision electrical instruments; location near Philadelphia; must be American born or naturalized citizen. Apply by letter to Box K-121, Lewis Tower, Room 2618, 15th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

ENGINEER and designer for electrical instruments with shop and board experience desired; location near Philadelphia; must be American born or naturalized citizen. Apply by letter to Box K-120, Lewis Tower, Room 2618, 15th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MOTHER'S helper; live in; no cooking or heavy washing; small family; $7 week; references. Longwood 6139, Brookline, Mass.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads, local or long distance. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. MID. 2403. Call any time. 129 WAVERLEY AVENUE, WATERTOWN.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1212

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office. Grand Central zone, half time or full time; all outside light, thoroughly furnished. Write Box G-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office available evenings after 5. Write Box W-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Estate Jewels Appraised. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

ORGANISTS WANTED

WANTED — Regular organist for Christian Science church. Write Clerk, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rockville Centre, New York.

PAYING GUESTS

IN LOVELY country home, room and board for elderly people or those with impaired vision; can teach Braille. MRS. ALICE R. FUNK. Swords, Georgia.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAY and other standard-make grand pianos; radius 500 miles New York. DAVIS, 160 W. 56th Street, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

SUMMER HOTEL in Pocono Mts., 117 acres; 3 hours New York or Philadelphia; main house, 3 cottages, 2 cabins, all conveniences; large barn; buildings in good condition; tennis, swimming, creek and evergreen groves near house; lovely, peaceful spot; can accommodate 35; good for resort or camp; $15,500. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; rates, including meals, $11, $12, $13 and $16 weekly. Mr. Alphin, KEN. 1574

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet, rest and study; near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

BOSTON, near Christian Science church—Single, large, comfortably and attractively furnished; hot and cold water; business women preferred. Ken. 1075 evenings.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms, 1 street floor; permanent, transient; walking distance The Mother Church. Com. 9312.

BOSTON, 224 Huntington Ave.—Pleasant, comfortable room, first floor, next to bath; near The Mother Church. Ken. 0961.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 6—Attractive, warm, sunny room next to bath. Ken. 9196. HULIT.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—1 or 2 sunny rooms, private bath optional; single-family house, garage; transportation excellent, 20 minutes to Boston; private family 3 adults. Centre Newton 1152-W.

N. Y. C., West End Ave., 99th St.—Large, sunny room, next to bath; reasonable. Tel. ACademy 2-1884.

N. Y. C., 233 West 103rd (4-D)—Desirable room for lady, homelike, kitchen privileges, elevator; subway express; convenient churches.

N. Y. C. (702 West End), 94th Street (Apt. 41)—2 cheerful, connecting front; quiet, homelike; suitable 2 friends; $4.75 each.

N. Y. C., CLAREMONT AVE., 200 (Apt. 62)—Large, bright, single bedroom; reasonable; close transportation; Riverside Drive; evenings. Monument 2-2654.

N. Y. C., West End Ave.—Double corner, bath; near bus, subway; exclusive building; private family; business references. AC. 4-6630.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Sunny, clean room, modern apartment; select neighborhood; walk subway; business woman; reasonable; evenings, Sundays. FL. 9-0934-M.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Pleasant rooms in beautiful waterfront home, located in exclusive residential section of Snell Isle on Tampa Bay. Fishing, Bathing, Badminton; near Golf Course. Breakfast if desired. 1345 Brightwater Blvd. Phone 8973.

TWO nicely furnished rooms, private bath, heat, hot water; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply #23 Sunset Ave., Rocky Mount, N. C.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE WISHES POSITION, excellent cook, wide experience, long references; good manager, A-1 chauffeur, good butler, 15 years' experience; $150. TR. 4-6843 (N. Y. C.).

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

EXPERIENCED singer, now active, desires connecting with school or college in or near N. Y. as vocal instructor. Write Box K-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

NURSE PRACTICAL (Colored) — Infants, children, adults or housekeeper to elderly couple; city or country; references. Tel. ED. 4-7706, N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER, secretary, capable taking full charge; 12 years' experience; excellent references. Com. 3458. Box N-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 23d West 103rd (4-D)—Desirable room for lady, homelike, kitchen privileges, elevator; subway express; convenient churches.

N. Y. C. (702 West End), 94th Street (Apt. 41)—2 cheerful, connecting front; quiet, homelike; suitable 2 friends; $4.75 each.

N. Y. C., CLAREMONT AVE., 200 (Apt. 62)—Large, bright, single bedroom; reasonable; close transportation; Riverside Drive; evenings. Monument 2-2654.

N. Y. C., West End Ave.—Double corner, bath; near bus, subway; exclusive building; private family; business references. AC. 4-6630.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Sunny, clean room, modern apartment; select neighborhood; walk subway; business woman; reasonable; evenings, Sundays. FL. 9-0934-M.

HELPER housekeeper-secretary, experienced, whole, part time work; refined, middle aged. Write Box H-8, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

Let me help you EXPRESS FREEDOM IN SINGING and SPEECH. Write Box N-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROBERT MALONE—CARNEGIE HALL. Negro Choral, Midtown Music Salon, Feb. 29th, at 8:30. Tickets 50c. Phone Co. 5-9739, N. Y. C.

Local Classified

(Continued)

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—All makes, sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.; Berg. 4-8333

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price paid for worn fur coats, chokers, etc. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th (Nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

AUTOMOBILES and trucks, all makes; highest prices. U. S. MOTOR CAR CO., 328 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Eliot 8020.

WEARING APPAREL

USHER'S cutaway coat and vest, size 38; excellent material, in fine condition; outgrown by owner; $20. Phone UNiversity 4-6688, New York City.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Hand Bags — Gloves
Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
1442 ATLANTIC AVENUE
(Corner Atlantic and New York Avenues)
Lingerie — ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

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Special 2 for 43¢
DOUBLE PACKAGE
REGULAR 50¢ VALUE NOW 23¢
SINGLE

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TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. — WESTFIELD N.J.
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For Your
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INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and broker
6 No. Munn Ave. — Or. 4-7130

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment
with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. — OR 3-0420

Complete Line of
Sportswear
Daytime Frocks
Lingerie and Hose
RUBY LANE STORES
560 Central Ave. at Evergreen Pl.

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. — OR 3-1244

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
817 MAIN STREET — Or 4-7878

A. J. NORMAN, Jr.
President
norman florist Inc.
308 Main Street
ORange 4-1344

NEW JERSEY

ENGLEWOOD

For Dignified Service, Try
Community Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
83 West Palisade Avenue

FLOWERS BY WIRE
Gladden Every Day With Flowers
ART FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
8 N. Dean St. Ph. Englewood 3-4884-5

WEAVER'S, 47 East Palisade Ave.
WEAVER'S IS NOT HIGH PRICED
A department store to supply your every need, moderately priced to prove that there is no substitute for quality. A liberal discount on your purchases—during the March of Events. Mail or Phone orders promptly filled.
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 3-5800

HACKENSACK

CHARLES BEAUTY SALON
2 W. Camden St. — Hack. 2-3908

HOBOKEN

STEVENS BARBER SHOP
FRANK PELUSO, Prop.
Complete Barber Service
MANICURING — BOOTBLACK
605 WASHINGTON STREET

GEO. H. PRUTER
TEL. HOB. 3-3707
BUTCHER
Prime Meats
Poultry and Provisions
252 10TH STREET
You Call—We Deliver

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
● Convenient Branches for All Business Sections of Hudson County

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. — WEBSTER 4-1360

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St. Jersey City
Tel. Bergen 3-2426

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Barry's Crisp Brown Crackers, large pkg. 15c
Heinz Fig or Plum Puddings, medium size ..... 2 cans 69c
Spear Brand Figs ..... 1 lb. pkg. 35c
177 MAPLEWOOD AV. SO. 2-4300

INSURANCE
Fire — Automobile
Casualty — Surety
Inland Marine
PHILIP H. HAMILTON
279 South Burnet St., East Orange, N. J.
TEL. OR. 5-8770

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m. - 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual
The *Atmosphere*
Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. — MONTCLAIR

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. — Montclair 2-7242

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. — Montclair, N. J.

Special—13 lbs. flatwork, including 5 Men's Shirts, hand ironed, for only $1.35.
Homestyle Laundry
105 Walnut St. — Montclair 2-0081

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200, Newark, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
21 Vose Ave. — SO 2-1656

NEW JERSEY

WEST ORANGE

Ford — OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars — Used Cars—All Makes
88 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table
ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626-628 Main Avenue

PATERSON

COOKE COAL & OIL CO.
210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
'blue coal'—Fuel Oil
Phone Pa. 2-1784 Paterson WX7010

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The State Trust Company
Plainfield, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

FUEL OIL — KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. STEVENS COAL
TEL. PLFD. 6-0642

Vogel and Tanzer
Choice Meats—Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables. Fresh Daily
—Birds Eye Foods—
PROMPT FREE DELIVERY
South Ave. Cor. Berckman St.
Tel. PL. 6-9373

RED BANK

"Footwear of Distinction"
Exclusive Agents
Red Cross Shoes
Size 4 to 10—Width AAAAA to EEE
Albert S. Miller Shoe Co.
18 Broad St., Red Bank — Ph. 1264

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
20 West Street — Call R. B. 656

RIDGEFIELD PARK

At Lower Prices
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
COKE — FUEL OIL
CHRYSLER BURNERS HACK. 2-0067

RIDGEWOOD

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth Florist
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

THE GLENWOOD PRESS, *Printers*
583 BROAD STREET, GLEN ROCK, NEW JERSEY
TELEPHONE RIDGEWOOD 6-0780

SALES — SERVICE — PARTS
Ford
LINCOLN — ZEPHYR — MERCURY
Helard-Guildford Corp.
119 N. Maple Ave. Hoboken — BI 6-5900

MR. WILLIAM
Formerly with Best & Co.
Now with
Le ROY HAIRDRESSER
33 Oak Street — Ri. 6-4055

RUTHERFORD

PARK HARDWARE CO.
Carries
Wright's Silver Cream
130 Park Ave. Ru. 2-6130

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING — RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street — Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware — House Furnishings
Paints — Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. — Teaneck 6-4991

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON

Hand Bags — Gloves
Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie — 18 S. Brand Street
TRENTON, N. J.

UNION CITY

Photography in All Its Branches
Picture Frames Ready Made and to Order
HENRICHS PHOTO STUDIO
615 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.
KODAKS FILMS PHOTO SUPPLIES — PHONE UNION 7-2560

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

CORBY'S
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
From Westfield Call WX-2200

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
135 E. Broad St. Westfield, N. J.

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel — M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office — LEHIGH COMPANY — SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Stetson Hats — Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

LEDIG'S ELM ST. SERVICE
Everything You Expect to Find — BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN — at a Good Service Station
138 Elm St., Westfield, N. J.
TEL. WE. 2-1134

WEST NEW YORK

Unexcelled Selection
OF FINE JEWELRY
WATCHES and DIAMONDS
CONSCIENTIOUS AND EXPERT SERVICE
L. J. Rad JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Telephone 9685

Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
WETHERHOLD METZGER Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men, Women, Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St. Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. — Telephone 500

PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM

(Continued)

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway — Kimball
Weaver — Musette
Wurlitzer — Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture—Misc. Refs.—Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk, Butter—Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
Complete Line of
SPRING SHOES
Now on Display!

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store — Erie, Penn.
February Furniture Sale offers bargains in Furniture for every room in your home.

HARRISBURG

DAUGHERTY
Quality Food Market
Second and State Streets
PHONE 8274

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS, TAILORS, HATTERS, FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. — Telephone 2-4261

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

MAIN LINE—Narberth

PENN VALLEY MARKET
711 Montgomery Ave., Narberth, Pa.
Buckingham and Fee Prime Meats
Groceries, Produce
and Fresh Sea Food Daily
Ph. Narberth 4290-4291 — Free Delivery

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

COLD
NUSBICKEL BROS.
NORTH HILLS
COAL COKE FUEL OIL

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown
"GUARANTEED OK USED CARS"
BROWER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 — Majestic 0263

Raiser's
For Better Foods
OGONTZ 26-27
West Ave. and Leedom Streets

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
2729 North Front Street
Reg. 0844 — Philadelphia — East 9258

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

Oil Burners — Gas Appliances — Refrigeration
Harry L. Stilwell & Son
Plumbing and Heating
N. W. Corner 13th and Windrim Ave.
Phone Michigan 3124 — Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. — Phone Ger. 5812

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 8339, 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHURCH and COMMERCIAL PRINTING
"Printing That's Impressive"
The H. & P. Printing Company
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CArrick 6415 — ATlantic 9083

READING

POMEROY'S
Semi-Annual Sale of
FURNITURE
Now in Progress—Save 10% to 50%

MANNING-ARMSTRONG
Foot-Craft Shoes
Foot Saver Shoes
607 Penn St. — Reading, Pa.

More People in Berks County
EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind
640 PARK AVENUE

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

R. R. POST
THE WORLD MOVES
SO DOES POST.
TELEPHONE 8159

C. Young
Your Hairdresser
Now for Your Spring
"PERMANENT"
COAL EXCHANGE BUILDING

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
112-114 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

Paints, Polishes and Wall Paper
for the Spring Clean-up
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 Adams Avenue

BRING SUNSHINE
into your home through
VENETIAN BLINDS
Tinted in Pastel Colors
226 Adams Avenue — HENRY KUCK

SEWICKLEY

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
Established 1874
Tel. Sewickley 1405
425 Beaver Street

SWARTHMORE

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON
COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. — Tel. SW 600

SOMETHING DIFFERENT
Abbotts De Luxe Vanilla Fudge Ice Cream
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER — WE DELIVER

UPPER DARBY

SARKEES
INTERIOR and FURNITURE DECORATORS
Upholstering
Refinishing
Slip Covers Draperies
Mattresses
Telephone Us for an Estimator
BOULEVARD 4669
ALLEGHENY 9004
7027 Garnett Rd., Upper Darby, Pa.

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
JOHN McMULLEN, Proprietor
438 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa.
WINDOW SHADES made to order. Also old shades turned and hemmed.
MATTRESSES made to order or have your old one renovated.
FURNITURE reupholstered, repaired or refinished like new.
CHAIR CANING and PAD SEATS
Phone Madison 5557 — Madison 6584-W

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Abed-nego (Dan. 3:14, 16, 23)—*A-bed'-ne-go* (*a* as in *sofa*, first *e* short, second as in *create*, *o* long).

Adamic — *A-dam'-ik* (first *a* clipped-short, second short, *i* short).

Astonied (Dan. 3:24)—This early form of "astonished" is sounded with short *o*, *ass-tonn'-id* (*a* clipped-short, *i* short).

Blasphemies (Mark 2:7)—*Blass'-fe-miz* (*a* short, *e* as in *debate*, *i* short—although dictionaries must sometime recognize that *-ies* endings have a trace of quick-long *e*).

Blessed (Jer. 17:7)—Here a participial adjective, and pronounced preferably as two syllables.

Capernaum (Mark 2:1) — Not *Ka-purn'-yum*; sound it *Ka-pur'-nay-um*.

"Created" (Gen. 1:27), **"formed"** (Gen. 2:7)—The first is a rendering of the Hebrew *bara*, a primitive root meaning "to create," defined by Webster's as "to bring into being; to cause to exist; said especially of the divine fiat by which the world is regarded as brought into being out of nothing." The second is a rendering of the Hebrew *yatsar*, "to mold"—through the squeezing into shape.

Cursed (Jer. 17:5)—Here a participial adjective, and pronounced as two syllables, *kur'-sed*.

Daniel — Neither *Dan'-ih-el* nor *Dan'l*; sound it *Dan'-yel* (*a* short, *e* clipped-short).

Daughters — Avoid *dot-*; sound the first syllable *dau-*.

Emanation—*Em'-a-nay'-shun*.
Whatever *emanates* (Latin *e*, "out," and *manare*, "to flow") from something, literally flows out of it. That from which anything emanates is its true and only source; and the emanation therefore partakes of the nature and quality of the source.

Family—Three syllables; but the *i* is clipped-short.

Fiery (Dan. 3:17, 23)—Preferably two syllables, *fi'-rih* (first *i* long).

Government—There are two *n*'s; and both are to be sounded.

Homage — The latest Webster's records a preference for *hom'-ij*; but in dignified and formal speech, in which more attention may be paid to vowel values, a trace of quick-long *a* should be heard in the second syllable.
The word "homage" is derived from the Latin *homo*, "man"; and the act of homage consists in an open submission and obedience by which a man acknowledges he is the "man" or vassal of a superior. In turn, of course, he is entitled to protection.

Incongruity—*In'-kong-groo'-ih-ty* (first *i* and the *o* short, *oo* as in *food*, second *i* as in *charity*).
The Latin *in*, negative prefix, and *congruere*, "to suit, to agree together," lie back of our noun, which is used in the sense of "inconsistency, inharmony, disagreement." "Inconsistency," of course, is applied either to the actions or to the sentiments of men; but "incongruity" relates to the modes and qualities of things. Things are made inconsistent by the will; things are incongruous by nature.

Intact—*In-takt'*.
The Latin roots *in*, "not," and *tangere*, "to touch," suggest that that which remains intact is unviolated and uncontaminated. There is no connotation of a seclusion from opposition; on the contrary, the word suggests a serene and triumphal emergence from a conflict in which the opposing factors were nothingized.
Some authorities hold that "intact" means only "entire"; but a thing may actually be entire but not intact. That which is intact is perfect; it shows excellence as well as entirety.

Isolated—The *i* is long as in *ice*.

Man—Not *mahn*; just plain *man*, *a* short as in *mat*.

Meshach (Dan. 3:14, 16, 23)—*Me'-shak* (*e* long, *a* short).

Nebuchadnezzar (Dan. 3:14, 16, 19, 24)—Don't neglect the *d*, *Neb'-u-kad-nezz'-er*.

New (II Cor. 5:17)—Not *noo*; sound it *nu*.

Nostrils (Isa. 2:22) — The *o* is short and the *i* is clipped-short, *noss'* (almost *nahs*)*-trils*.

Rahab (Isa. 51:9) — *Ray'-hab* (first *a* long, second short).

Self-immolation — *Im'-o-lay'-shun*.
In sacrificing to the gods in ancient days it was the custom to make the offering more savory by sprinkling the victim with coarsely ground meal. The Latin *immolare* (*in*, "upon," and *mola*, "meal") therefore meant "to prepare the victim for the sacrifice," although the word gradually acquired the general meaning of "to offer in sacrifice."
"Self-immolation," then, has a profound meaning, for it indicates the highest and truest form of sacrifice—that of self. It is closely related in meaning to "self-sacrifice"; but the former word, because of the dominant thought of worthy preparation, is regarded as the stronger term.

Shadrach (Dan. 3:14, 16, 23)—*Shay'-drak* (first *a* long, second short).

Wont (Dan. 3:19)—In the sense of "accustomed or used to," the word is pronounced in America preferably as *wunt* (short *u*); but in Britain the vowel is generally as long *o*, as in "won't."

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

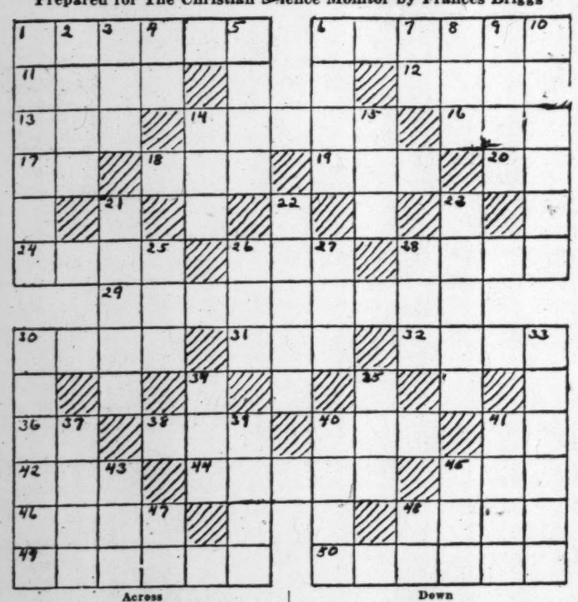
1. Between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, Canada.
2. An ancient town in southwestern Italy.
3. Yorktown, Va.; Oct. 19, 1781.
4. The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.; covers eight acres.
5. Northwestern Utah; noted for its buoyancy because of its great salt content.
6. Greece.
7. The home of the American League baseball club in New York City.
8. Southeastern California.
9. Princeton, N. J.
10. A volcano in Ecuador, South America; 19,488 feet.

Early Woodcuts

Woodcuts were first used in illustrating a book in 1461.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where is the Old North Church which figured in Paul Revere's famous ride?
6—What apostle was of Bethsaida?
11—What is a river of northwestern Greece?
12—What is a celebrated city of Phoenicia?
13—What is a branch or flower stalk of an umbel?
14—What town of Palestine became port of Jerusalem in days of Solomon?
16—Turf is what?
17—What prefix means "not"?
18—What was relationship of Hophni to Eli?
19—What do you call the bitter vetch?
20—Symbol for natrium is what?
24—What musical instrument is mentioned in Gray's "The Bard"?
26—What is a river of Sweden?
28—Who was Greek goddess of discord?
29—Tiglath-pileser ruled whom?
30—Who is one of a Shoshonean tribe of Pueblo Indians?
31—What suffix forms adjectives?
32—What Spanish painter was born in 1746?
36—Notary Public (abbr.).
38—Small ostrich plume is what?
40—What substance is secreted by bees?
41—What is third note of scale?
42—What helps the growth of heliophyte?
44—What is a city of Illinois?
45—In speaking of Biblical Chislon, what pronoun would you use?
46—Who were original inhabitants of Moab?
48—What is a size of type?
49—Who is hero of a novel by William Dean Howells?
50—What little girl appears in an opera by Humperdinck?

Down

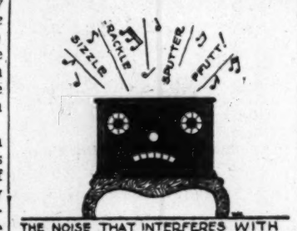
1—Who was Jeremiah's amanuensis?
2—What is a seaport city of Algeria?
3—Pigs are kept in what?
4—Symbol for tantalum is what?
5—What is a commune of Switzerland?
6—Who wrote "Essay on Man"?
7—In speaking of Biblical Chebar, what pronoun would you use?
8—What is a river of France and Belgium?
9—What was a city of Naphtali (Josh. 19:38)?
10—24 Across now has 7 what?
14—What is a book of Old Testament?
15—Ben was one of those appointed by David to carry what?
21—What is a Black Hamburg?
22—What is a river of northeastern France?
23—What character in fiction was carried off and suckled by a bear?
25—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
26—Fuchsin is what?
27—Kindled.
28—Where is Heston and Isleworth (abbr.)?
30—Who is brother of 50 Across?
33—What do you call one of characters in a Bidpai fable?
34—A shoelace is what?
35—A talukdar is a pie, man, or owl—which?
37—The cougar is what?
39—What is a damson?
40—Would a palila have wings, sails, or hands (sing.)?
41—What are small rodents?
43—To cramp.
45—What is a town of Iraq on the Euphrates?
47—Millihenry (abbr.).
48—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

What Static Is And How It Is Caused?

A dictionary identifies static with "atmospherics," which it defines as "disturbing effects produced in radio receiving apparatus by atmospheric electrical phenomena, as an electrical storm." The crackling sputter in your radio, which sounds like the frying of eggs on a hot skillet, may be due to thunderstorms, sunspot activity, or other weather conditions. However, the use of powerful transmitting stations and sensitive receiving sets has done much to eliminate atmospheric noises, by keeping the power required by the set down to where it brings in the program but not the static.
Man-made static is another form of interference in radio reception. If the plug in your neighbor's electric toaster is not firmly in place; if someone near by is using a piece of electrical equipment that is not working just right; if there is an electric sign that keeps flashing on and off, or any electrical equipment is being used in which contacts are made and broken, or which involves sudden changes in circuit conditions, you will hear noises on your radio.
The explanation of this static is that the electrical disturbances set up by noise-producing equipment travel from the source along the power line, sending out radio noise waves which are picked up by your radio set and repeated by your loudspeaker.
The radio manufacturer has done much to protect your set



THE NOISE THAT INTERFERES WITH YOUR RADIO RECEPTION MAY BE DUE EITHER TO "ATMOSPHERICS" OR TO MAN-MADE STATIC

against this man-made static by shielding and filtering the circuits within the set. It is also possible to apply silencing filters simply and inexpensively to most common noise-makers. If each radio user would see to it that his own noisy electrical appliances were properly silenced by filters, and if concerted and intelligent public opinion demanded the use of filters with commercial noise-making electrical appliances, great strides would be made toward the reduction of interference with radio reception.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

New Shoes

Monitor Camera Club from Ruby Chown, Toronto

Where Would You Find—

1. The Strait of Canso?
2. Capua?
3. The scene of the surrender of Cornwallis?
4. The largest office building in the world?
5. Great Salt Lake?
6. The Hellenic State?
7. Yankee Stadium?
8. The Mojave Desert?
9. Princeton University?
10. Cotopaxi?

(Answers appear on this page)

Vocations

Beauty Caller

An unemployed beauty-shop operator created a job for herself by calling upon housewives and giving them dry or oil shampoos. She supplied all the ingredients necessary, asking only that towels be furnished.
Since she charged less than beauty parlors, and the service was brought directly into the home, women welcomed her appearance and arranged for her to call at regular intervals.—W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

If You Care to Know

Evaporated goat milk is now a commercial product.

Daily Quotation

A MORE glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this, that, when the injury began on his part, the kindness should begin on ours.

—TILLOTSON

Cabbages and Kings

☞ Mexico City (7,400 feet above sea level) has a climate of perpetual springtime—the temperature averages 60 degrees. ☞ Simile—As unhappy as the gas and electric light companies in European blackout areas. ☞ The West Point cadet gets an annual salary of $750 from the U. S. Government. ☞ The telephone switchboard of a medium sized hotel is capable of serving a town of 5,000 population. ☞ The production of 1,000,000 automobiles consumes agricultural products from half-a-million acres. ☞ Despite efficiency in the movie industry it takes an eight-hour day's work at the studio to produce a film that will take only three minutes to show. ☞ The length of telephone wire serving the entire New York metropolitan area could be wound around the earth nearly 600 times at the equator.

In Lighter Vein

Almost Impossible

Guest (at wedding): "It's hard to lose a beautiful daughter."
Father (with two yet to go): "It's a lot harder to lose the homely ones."

Just Soaposin'

Bathtubs abound
In Amerikee,
But compared with cars
They're one to three.

The reason why
Is plain to a dub;
Where can you go
In a porcelain tub?

Daily Anecdote

His Book, Too

With considerable awe the little company of Negroes, their spokesman holding before him a handsomely bound copy of the Bible, approached the great man. As they drew near they saw such an expression of kindness and understanding in his eyes that they forgot their awe and remembered only that he was their friend.
Their leader stepped forward, spoke a few words softly, and laid the book in the great man's hand.
Holding the volume in one hand, and letting the other caress its soft, beautiful surface, he expressed his thanks for the gift and for their thoughtful and kind visitation. "In regard to this book," he said, "I have but to say, it is the best gift God has given to man. All the good Saviour gave to the World was communicated through this book. But for it, we could not know right from wrong. All the things most desirable to man's welfare, here and hereafter, are to be found portrayed in it. To you I return my most sincere thanks for the very elegant copy of the great Book of God which you present."
There was great happiness in the hearts of the Negroes as they made their departure, for they knew that they had made no mistake in bringing this great book to their leader and liberator. Abraham Lincoln loved the Bible just as they did!

A Verse for Today . . .

Thy sun shall no more go down; neither shall thy moon withdraw itself: for the LORD shall be thine everlasting light, and the days of thy mourning shall be ended.—ISA. 60:20.

Giving It a Name

"Waiter, the oyster in this stew is not enough even to flavor it."
"'Deed, suh, he wasn't put in to flavah de stew. He's jes' supposed to christen it."

Shameful

Mother: "John, it's positively shameful the way Junior talks. I just heard him say, 'I ain't went nowhere'!"
Father: "I should say it is shameful. Why, he has traveled twice as much as most boys his age!"

Not So Proud

Demonax, philosopher of ancient Cyrus, meeting a rich man who seemed inordinately boastful of a purple mantle he had but lately acquired, proceeded to reprove the proud one.
"Reflect upon this before you strut about in your new garment," counseled the philosopher. "The simple sheep who first wore it was not proud."

Doing Good by Stealth

Ashington, North'd, England.
A man employed as a gardener by the local Council at one of the parks was forced to give up work. By reason of his poor financial circumstances he was unable to continue his payments to the trade union funds. Eventually he passed on, leaving his widow in a very straitened condition.
A ray of sunlight penetrated her gloom, however, when she learned that several of her husband's former workmates—albeit themselves often only just able to make ends meet—had quietly continued to pay his weekly contributions, with the result that she received a sum of money from the trade union which was sufficient to meet her needs.
It was not so much the money, however, that helped her, as the loving thought manifested in the action of those working men. It was for this that she was grateful. And despair flees when gratitude enters.

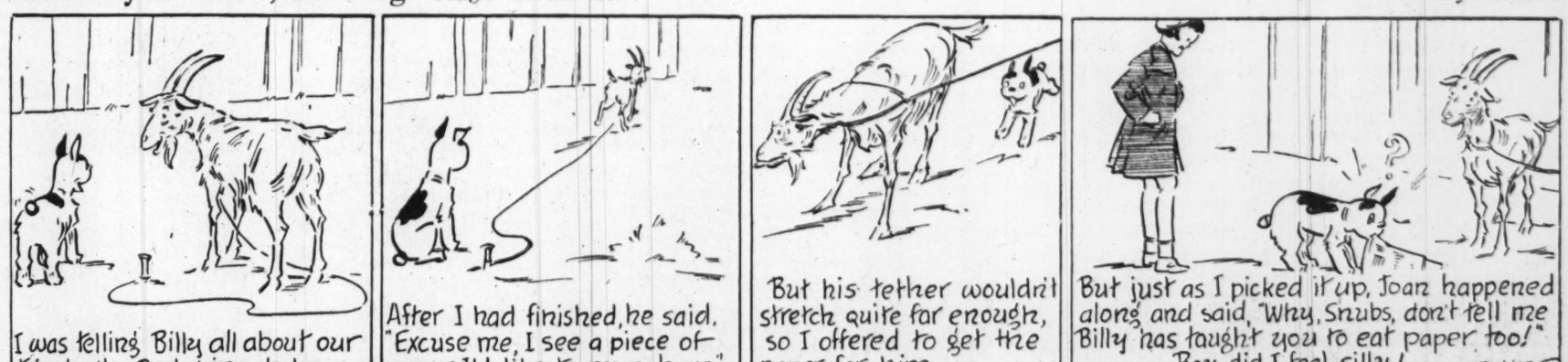
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Don't Forget Spring Cleaning*

By LE PELLEY

THERE'S NO SEASON LIKE WINTER JUST LOOK AT ALL THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW THAT FELL LAST NIGHT..
BENJAMIN..... BETTER GET OUT AND SHOVEL THE WALKS ——..
1/2 HOUR LATER
BENJAMIN... WHEN YOU'RE THROUGH PLEASE EMPTY THE ASHES... GET SOME WOOD AND CLEAN OUT THE FIREPLACE.....
.... THEN AGAIN, THERE'S A LOT TO BE SAID FOR SPRING !!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Caught in the Act*

By RODGERS


I was telling Billy all about our trip to the Berkshires, today—
After I had finished, he said, "Excuse me, I see a piece of paper I'd like to munch on"—
But his tether wouldn't stretch quite far enough, so I offered to get the paper for him—
But just as I picked it up, Joan happened along and said, "Why, Snubs, don't tell me Billy has taught you to eat paper too!"
Boy, did I feel silly!
RRodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*Be More Specific*

By THE HAGERS

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
"THIS BOOK THE GOVERNOR GAVE ME STATES THE FULL REQUIREMENTS FOR THEIR FÊTES.
THE TREES AROUND THE LAKE ARE HUNG WITH LANTERNS; LIGHTS ON BOATS ARE STRUNG;
FIESTAS
PARADES AND SPORTS IN BROAD DAYLIGHT; TWO HOURS OF FIREWORKS EVERY NIGHT.
WE'LL HAVE TO WORK!" CRIED TOM. "DEAR ME!" "WHAT DO YOU MEAN," I QUACKED, "BY 'WE'?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Taylor Mission

With diplomatic and ecclesiastical ceremony, Pope Pius XII has received Myron C. Taylor as President Roosevelt's special peace envoy. In his personal message to the Pope, Mr. Roosevelt speaks carefully of "my representative," apparently differentiating Mr. Taylor from any regular diplomatic agent. Yet from Rome come reports that the Vatican intends to treat the envoy like "other ambassadors, duly accredited," and much is made of the Taylor mission in its "larger ecclesiastical perspective."

Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper, enthusiastically reviews relations between the Church of Rome and the United States and puts a high estimate on the present move:

> That first faraway encounter of minds, intentions and desires between Rome and the original thirteen States, between Pius VI and Franklin, between [Bishop] Carroll [of Maryland] and Washington, enduring and maturing through the experience of 160 years, has now reached its culmination.

All of which leaves millions of Americans much less than satisfied about the whole project.

Some of those who think no objection should be raised to Mr. Taylor's mission on the ground that it recognizes a combination of State and church declare he is simply going as an envoy to the Vatican State. But the United States does not send Ambassadors to Andorra or Luxembourg or any other tiny plot of land called a State. President Roosevelt put the appointment on religious grounds when it was made, and tried to avoid objections by making certain gestures toward Protestant and Jewish groups at the same time. Mr. Taylor plainly goes as an envoy to the head of a church.

Such phrases as "resumption of relations" naturally creep into Roman accounts. Some 15,000,000 Americans represented by Baptist, Lutheran, and Seventh-Day Adventist churches have protested the mission as a step toward formal diplomatic recognition of the Papacy. The concern of these citizens was not ended by President Roosevelt's assurances to their spokesmen, and will not be lessened by the Vatican's reception of Mr. Taylor. This very alertness —if continued—should prevent any formal resumption of relations.

The honest doubts held by many Americans as to whether keeping a "channel of information" open between the White House and Vatican will promote peace should not be dismissed as "bigotry." Many thoughtful students of the mental conflicts underlying today's wars believe that the remedy lies in maintaining freedom for the individual as against either State or church. Any combination of both is especially feared. The Baptists, in their protest to the President, said: "To deprive any soul of his right of direct access to God is to usurp the prerogatives of the individual."

Political activities of the Church of Rome, such as support of Franco in Spain, are particularly distrusted by those who have noticed the strength of fascistic thinking in Roman Catholic communities such as Quebec and Latin America. A few months ago the New Republic said: "There is ground for fear that the dominant Catholic tendency lies in the direction of totalitarian government of its own variety." Here is one of the roots of the uneasiness which the Taylor mission has aroused. The Vatican reception, emphasizing the ecclesiastical connection with America, will only increase that apprehension. The basic ambiguity of the envoy's position has not been cleared up. It must necessarily weaken his efforts for peace.

Encouragement to the Elephant

Success of two Republicans in the special elections held in Ohio to fill Congressional vacancies would signify comparatively little were it not that one of these victories was in a traditionally Democratic district and that the New Deal had been made a direct issue there. A vote for the Democratic nominee was a vote for the Administration, the voters were told—and a majority of them voted the other way.

Whether this presages a continuation of the trend in 1938 when the G. O. P. picked up eighty seats in the House and Senate is anyone's surmise, but such straws as this by-election seem to indicate that the appeal to what the Republicans call "common sense" is gaining ground. It must give the Administration a great deal to think about.

Seeing the Plans First

It's just a question of whether you jump first and look afterward or whether you look at the landing spot before you take off. That, at least, is the way the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee describes its action in cutting from the War Department supply bill $14,500,000 for the initiation of construction of a third set of locks for the Panama Canal.

The bill yet carries $850,000 for the preparation of plans and specifications for this project, recommended by President Roosevelt as an urgent defense need. The committee says, in effect, "Let's see the plans first." This is a reversal of the procedure by which Mr. Roosevelt first started the steam shovels to work on the Florida Ship Canal and at Passamaquoddy Bay and then requested—without result—that Congress finish the job.

In the case of Panama, it is true that a serious defense question is involved, but it is not so urgent as to necessitate wasteful haste. The Canal must be dependably adequate for quick movement of naval vessels between Atlantic and Pacific or the case for building a two-ocean Navy takes on more cogency. But the present budget provides $39,570,000 for further fortification of the Canal and arming against air attack.

It would take six years anyway to complete the additional set of locks, and by the time the plans are ready two years from now it may be clearer whether the protective works would with certainty defend an auxiliary route closely paralleling the present one or whether a new canal, perhaps through Nicaragua, would be necessary to obtain the desired effect.

Fostering Brotherhood

The "Children's Crusade for Children" just announced by Dorothy Canfield Fisher, national chairman of the movement, deserves the support which it is receiving from American educators. Enlisting the sympathy and help of the 30,000,000 boys and girls in the schools of the United States, in behalf of other boys and girls who are victims of war and persecution in other lands, will automatically achieve the Crusade's two-fold purpose: The pennies contributed will constitute a "thank offering from them for the blessings of having a country like their own to live in"; and they will provide material assistance to the homeless little ones of Germany, Poland, Finland, Czechoslovakia, China, and Spain.

Dictators have been astute enough to avail themselves of the noble sentiment of youth, and much of their support comes from the impressionable youth of ten to fifteen years ago, without memory of that individualistic state which made their parents more difficult to regiment. A propaganda-fed, smugly nationalistic youth makes an adult population which dictators may mold to their will. Children educated by facts and encouraged to understand their companions on the road to maturity and responsibility in other parts of the world form one of the best protections possible against aggression and conflict in the future.

We who have not achieved a peaceful condition in our own time have an opportunity to encourage the rising generation in pursuits which will contribute to less war in time to come. Describing the apprehensions of Vermont country folk last summer, when they invited sixty refugee children, fugitives from Nazi Germany, to spend a vacation in Bennington County, Mrs. Fisher wrote: "But with that one look at them our fears and doubts were gone. 'Foreigners? Aliens? Refugees?' Why, they were just children!"

Those who are just children in the United States will remember all their lives the awakening of compassion in them for the boys and girls they are called upon to help. Those who are just children in Europe and Asia will never forget the generosity and friendliness of more fortunate boys and girls beyond the sea. It is not only an act of Christian charity which the Crusade solicits, but also one of sound international politics, inevitably fostering world amity and brotherhood.

A people in distress inevitably turns to God. News that the sale of Bibles in Germany is increasing, especially since the war began, confirms the fact that throughout history persecution has had the effect of strengthening, not weakening, faith.

The Bookshelf

Close-up of Hitler

If anyone still cherishes illusions of the German Führer's fundamental good will towards the great democracies, or is not fully conscious of the grave issues involved in the present conflict, he should study carefully Hermann Rauschning's HITLER SPEAKS (London: Thornton Butterworth, 10s. 6d.; —in America, THE VOICE OF DESTRUCTION. New York: Putnam, $2.75).

The author, who has already received wide recognition for his "Revolution of Nihilism," is in an excellent position to satisfy curiosity about Hitler's character. In virtue of his post as President of the Danzig Senate for several years, he came into frequent personal contact with the Führer in the early years after his accession to power, and while acknowledging the "hypnotism" of Hitler's personality, he largely regained his critical faculty, and stood outside the corruption, place-hunting, and mutual spying, which was the normal routine of the average party man, from the highest to the lowest.

* * *

Rauschning shows us in this book not the Hitler of legendary fame, whom "the good, stupid German people" (as their Führer called them) ignorantly worship, but the "prophet" Hitler in the circle of his intimates, expounding the world ambitions implicit in the National Socialist philosophy.

Despite varying moods and different audiences, Hitler shows a great consistency in his studied plans. These, with his access to power, early left the Continental European Empire of "Mein Kampf" days, and developed into plans for a new world "order," transcending the national idea—that outworn symbol of a liberalistic age! In his vision, specially bred and trained supermen, of great physical strength and endurance, would enforce their will on the great mass of passive sub-men. "The German people was called to give the world the new aristocracy," cried Hitler. "With the rise of a new *Herrenklasse* a new social order will arise . . ." in which the "natural inequality" of man would be deepened, and made law, as in ancient civilizations.

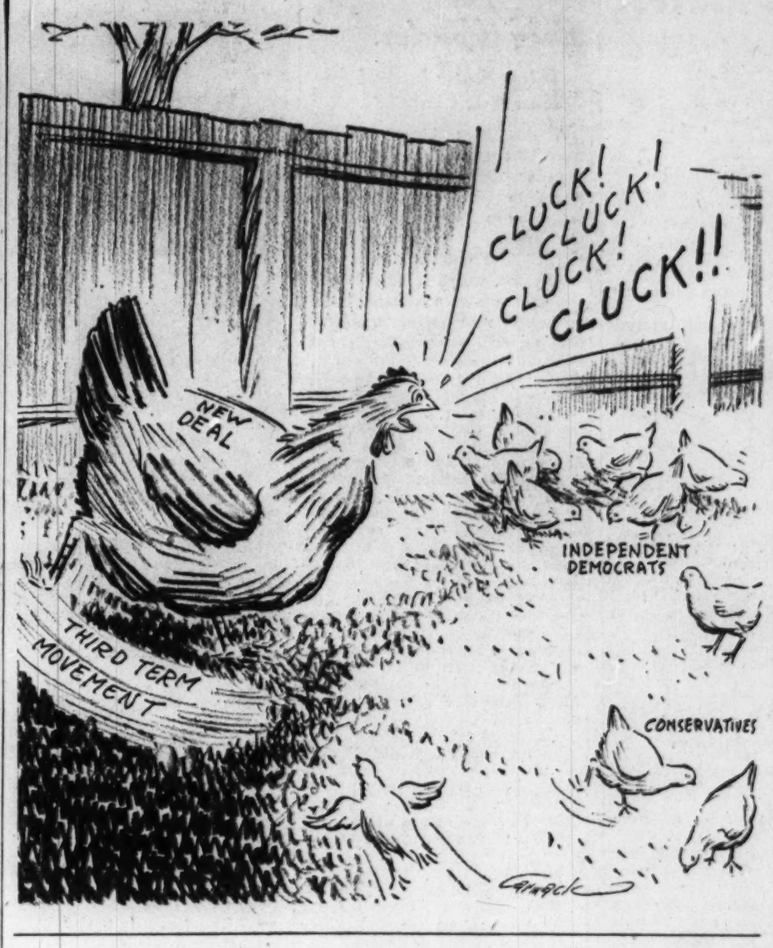
These hysterical outpourings may sound incredible to our ears, but this is only because the Western world has failed to realize the full extent of what Hitler likes to call his "haunted hysteria," and has failed to grasp the scope of his self-imposed mission in a world where the old order, according to him, is passing.

* * *

The author smashes the Hitler legend completely. He reveals the Führer of 80,000,000 Germans as "spoilt, exacting, avaricious, and greedy," open to baleful influences, believing in magic, feeding on flattery, tortured with indecision, afraid of shadows, afraid of sleep. Summing it up, Herr Rauschning dismisses him as "a sort of great medicine man," and concludes that the world has been taken so far back towards the savage state that "the medicine man has become king amongst us."

Having, as he often boasted, "the gift of reducing all problems to their simplest foundations," Hitler confidently develops the new "broadened" strategy necessary for achieving his new world order, sure that his "intellectual weapons" will serve him well. These weapons include the sowing of dissension inside the land to be attacked, the buying over of men, disillusioned or ambitious—in short, any method which weakens the enemy State, and makes it ready to collapse at the first onslaught. E. W.

Beginning to Scratch for Themselves



Where Is Olav Now?

Olav first appeared on the playground of my school one afternoon when I was enjoying some games with the children. We were having such a good time with so much laughter that we invited him to join our circle. His long legs unbent and his serious face relaxed as he played our simple games. This was how we first met and got acquainted with Olav, the student from Finland.

He came to the school many times after that, walking over from the little Quaker graduate school where he lived. More than once he attended our classes, so as to describe them for a newspaper in Helsingfors. All he wrote about America was usually printed, he told us, as many people back home were really interested and had so little reliable information. They told him when he left home that no one over here would know about Finnish music—or anything besides the fact that Nurmi came from Finland!

We took many walks together during the winter. I tried to help him with his English and in doing so learned many things about Finland—and about Olav himself. He had such a sense of humor. Some of his experiences in Philadelphia are worth relating.

* * *

When he first arrived in that city he took a taxi for just a short distance, fearing that he might get lost if he walked. The taxi driver took him around block after block, running up a big bill; finally Olav made him understand that he knew the trick and that he wouldn't pay him a cent. He knew the place he wanted was very close. At the police station where the taxi driver took him Olav told his story in halting English but with great indignation, and the sympathetic police laughed at the driver, telling him he'd have to pay the whole bill himself.

But the best story was the one of Olav at the Orchestra. At the door he showed his Helsingfors newspaper card and was conducted to the press box where were several other men. At intermission the venerable, well-dressed gentleman sitting beside Olav, asked him what country he came from. Hearing the word, Finland, this gentleman spoke in glowing terms of the music of Sibelius, whom he had met. Olav asked him if he knew Oukapek's music. To be sure he did, and the worthy man spent the rest of the time telling what he liked best about Oukapek's music. Unfortunately, there is no such composer, but the phrase, Oukapek's music, means that music produced by those who play the piano with one finger! That venerable gentleman was a New York music critic, I believe!

* * *

When Olav came to take supper with me we always had a jolly time, even when we only sat around talking. So many questions were asked that Olav had lots of English practice. Of course, we were hopelessly ignorant about Finland, so he could laugh at our questions and we could correct his answers. All were too polite at school, he said, to correct his mistakes. For all that, we thought he learned English very fast.

In Olav's family, tradition made them learn languages and position made it possible for them to use these languages either at home or abroad. The younger son of a Supreme Court Judge, Olav was educated in Sweden and knew several languages. His older brother had entered the army; so Olav was free to become the family scholar or writer or traveler.

Olav concluded his American studies long since, but now our thoughts frequently recur to our pleasant friend. Is he still employing his pen in the service of his beloved Finland? Or has his country's great need enlisted him in a grimmer business? Must he and all his brave brethren sacrifice themselves in vain? W. F. B.

Patient Pioneers of Progress

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

February is a month rich in birthday celebrations of outstanding figures, but only one such celebration is nation-wide in the whole calendar. It is George Washington's.

The Frenchman, Ségur, who served under Rochambeau in the revolutionary war, writes of "General" Washington in 1781: "Simplicity, loftiness, dignity, composure, kindness, fortitude, were blazoned on his features. . . . Noble and imposing loomed his bearing, gentle and affable the expression of his face, pleasing his smile, and although simple of manner, he spurned familiarity. . . . In every way a Hero of a Republic."

Oftentimes, greatness coexists with magnanimity and self-denial in a man. That's sublimation! For, then, it is not greatness that adorns the man, but the man who adorns greatness. Look around and say who is more the very embodiment of that sublime attainment than he who, after long wielding power unlimited, declines further honors, rewards, praise, veneration, yea, even a king's or emperor's crown, in order to remain steadfast to a fundamental principle? It behooves us to glorify that man, because he is great indeed. It behooves us still more to stop here awhile and ponder soberly, in the light of the disquieting shillyshally going on at the present time around us, on that particular aspect of Washington's greatness.

Amid peace abroad and progress yet in gestation, George Washington entered the world as the gorgeous Virginia spring of 1732 was nearing. No richer twelvemonth Colonial America had ever known; nor Europe either.

Here, at the outset, freedom of the press is won in New York; Oglethorpe opens wide Georgia's gates to the oppressed of all lands; Franklin's Poor Richard's Almanac issues its first number; Richard Henry Lee and John Dickinson are born that year and will prove staunch supporters of the illustrious chieftain. Abroad, Voltaire's English Letters are ready for publication; Pope's famous Essay on Man begins to appear; humanity's artistic patrimony is enriched by the birth, that year, of Joseph Haydn and the dainty Fragonard; and last but not least, the inspirer of Mozart's two immortal works and struggling Colonial America's greatest friend in her darkest days, Beaumarchais, who supplied arms and munitions to Washington, was born that year on January 24.

Wonderful twelvemonth! More wonderful century!

The period extending over the sixty-eight years of the first President's worldly career witnessed the birth of man's awakening to the full consciousness of his responsibilities and duties. It hailed the advent of a new conception of life, thanks to the teachings of Jefferson, Hume, Diderot, Voltaire, and other philosophers. It marks the dawn of electricity, scientific inquiry, travel and exploration; of education in general and pedagogy in particular, the latter as elaborated by Rousseau and Pestalozzi; of all natural sciences, as Franklin, Priestley, Lavoisier, Linnaeus, Volta, and many others expounded them for the generations to come.

It is befitting that we give a reverent thought to those pioneers of progress, contemporaries of George Washington, whose patient labors brought about a felicitous change in the lives of men and women throughout the world. THEODORE MARIO

Cambridge, Mass.

"A Symphony Tour"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This Association is grateful to you for including us in your interesting series: "A Symphony Tour." Ordinarily, we would confine a letter of this nature to an expression of gratitude. Certain omissions and unfortunate implications impel me to write at length about your recent article relating to our orchestra.

Most of your articles on symphony orchestras in the United States have delved into the past and given an insight into the beginnings and personalities connected with the birth and growth of the orchestras. In your article in question, your correspondent skims very lightly over the Philharmonic's start, makes no mention of its predecessors and refers not at all to our first three conductors: Walter Henry Rothwell, Dr. Artur Rodinski and George Schneevoigt.

Nothing is said about the organization of Southern California Symphony Association in 1934 by a group of civic leaders who have been instrumental in raising one million dollars in the past six years to assure the orchestra's continuance and have sponsored Symphonies under the Stars in Hollywood Bowl for six years.

The writer of the article on our orchestra says: "In the five years that Mr. Klemperer has been conductor, little real interest has been displayed in American music and musicians." In this period the Association engaged thirty-two American soloists of whom twenty-four were native born.

Symphony attendance has averaged more than 7,000 for each symphony concert in the Bowl in the past six seasons. On one occasion, Otto Klemperer drew 15,592 for a concert containing two symphonies. Attendance in Hollywood Bowl has averaged 250,000 every summer. With rare exceptions the Bowl seasons have been carried through without deficit and there has been but one postponement on account of weather.

FLORENCE M. IRISH,
Executive Vice-President and Secretary,
Southern California Symphony Association,
Los Angeles

Mirror of World Opinion

Rabbits Out of Hats

Representative Curd of Kentucky has made an astounding discovery. He has introduced a bill in the State Legislature providing for a 15 per cent tax on all gifts or cash prizes. For instance, if a Kentuckian wins $100 at a movie bank night, the State takes $15. "The movie giving the prize wouldn't lose anything," says Representative Curd, "and if a fellow won $100 he wouldn't miss the $15 tax."

Of course he wouldn't. Nobody would miss fifteen bucks, especially if they went for another tax! The lucky winner is really paying fifteen smackers to himself! It's just like what President Roosevelt said about the national debt:

There isn't any real national debt, because we just owe the money to ourselves!—*Chicago Daily News.*

Definition of Religion

The late Benjamin N. Cardozo, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, gave this significant definition of religion: "The submergence of self in the pursuit of an ideal, the readiness to spend oneself without measure, prodigally, almost ecstatically, for something intuitively apprehended as great and noble."—*Adult Bible Class Monthly*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Wide Horizon

Japan Changes Horses

By W. Bradford Coolidge

While I was working on a Tokyo newspaper during the first year and a half of the China war, efforts of the Japanese to win American support apparently relied on their experience in handling public opinion at home. Now, after two and a half years, an effort has appeared which seems to recognize the mistake.

It has been easy to sell the Japanese public on the "incident in China." The process has consisted essentially of raising a soundproof wall of censorship against outside information and then turning the propaganda bugles on the loyal masses within. The people's devotion to the Emperor is a chord whose strength is unbelievable to any who have not been in Japan. Imperial edicts blessing the war and calling on the people to support it have met instant and practically unanimous support.

Feudalism ended only seventy years ago and its heritage of military prestige has given the militarists another natural advantage. Every man, woman, and child is in the ranks of the army "behind the guns;" so the economies they have to practice and the duties they have to perform are secondary only to enlistment. Moreover, conscription means that every Japanese is tied to the war by a father, son, brother, or friend. "They are giving their lives," the sentiment runs, "so we must endure any sacrifices and give what we can at home." There are many instances of sacrifices, like that of the board of directors which voted during the summer heat not to use its air-conditioning plant because such comfort at home was a sin while soldiers were sweating in China.

* * *

These sources of support for the war might weaken but for social discipline. Few Japanese are independent thinkers and fewer still would venture to air their thoughts; tradition calls for acquiescence. Takao Saito is even now facing parliamentary disciplining for criticizing army policy in China. And education in Japan is a matter of learning from lectures and books without benefit of cynical investigation.

Against such a background, I hardly need to point out the nature of the power of the press. We like to think of the American press as the tool of the people; we have to think of the Japanese press as the tool of the authorities. While there is nothing to gainsay it, it creates rather than reflects public opinion.

This was brought home to me one day in talking with the tubmaker on a street near my house in Tokyo. My tactful interpreter had been winning his confidence for some time before the conversation switched to the day's pews in the paper among the shavings at his side.

The army had announced its casualties in a campaign as being less than a tenth of the Chinese losses, and the tubmaker commented:

"Of course, nobody believes the dead and wounded are so few as reported, but that's to be expected. Everybody did that in the World War."

"How about the other news?" I asked.

"Oh, we can wholly trust the news of places captured and how the incident is getting along," he replied. "Our papers aren't like the Chinese, full of propaganda."

"Sometimes," I remarked, "foreign newspaper reports are quite different from Domei's." (Domei is the Japanese semi-official news agency.)

That didn't feaze the tubmaker. He said: "It's too bad the Chinese seem to be able to put things over on the foreigners. They should trust only Domei."

* * *

Last summer while Japan's best troops were fighting the Soviet forces along the Manchukuo-Outer Mongolia border, Japanese army spokesmen released official reports of scores of Soviet planes being shot down almost daily. One of the correspondents who went up from Peking told me that during their tours of the region they had seen the wreckage of only two or three planes. They asked for a bit more evidence. They got none: it was enough that the army had given the information. Readers were not expected to question, and in Japan they probably didn't.

As a result, the Japanese people are the most pitifully misinformed people in the world as to their own war. They fervently believe that it is a war against a hated Chinese war lord and selfish foreign imperialists in behalf of the oppressed Chinese people for the sake of peace and freedom in the East. To many of us the damage the war is doing in China seems only different in degree from what it is doing in Japan.

How the protraction of the war and its hardships and the American preparedness for economic action will be explained away, largely remain to be seen. When I left Japan, the people still believed Americans were hostile because they "didn't understand"—in the way the Japanese did. "Popular envoys" and pamphlets had been sent to enlighten America; the envoys on return always told reporters that gradually opinion in the United States was swinging around. And once when I went to the Foreign Office after specimens of propaganda pamphlets, I was offered as many pounds of the stuff as I could carry away.

* * *

And now comes news of an appeal to Americans to ignore the moral issues of the Sino-Japanese war and, keeping their own economic interests in mind, to bring pressure on Washington to renew the expired trade treaty between Japan and the United States.

A Japanese speaker at the Oriental Culture Summer College said in a session which I attended that "western civilization is material; Japanese civilization is spiritual." This is a view which obtains widely among those who want to rid the Far East of "western materialism."

Apparently the Japanese finally have turned from enlightening this "materialistic" country and are appealing to its very materialism.